ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,029—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	FRIDAY. 23rd May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	19th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

April 4th	April 18th
May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Steamers.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE and BEER SUPPLIED at MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 18th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,320	S. Abrey	April 3.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 24, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. [illegible] terms of existing concessions.
[illegible] sent on arrival.
[illegible]ES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS[illegible], at current rates.
[illegible] supplied gratis, and general information given.
[illegible].—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]DIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An [illegible]ble Book for Travellers in India and the [illegible]e Special Time and Fare Tables of all the [illegible] Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, [illegible] Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible]oured Map of India revised from Official [illegible]e had, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and [illegible]ers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th April, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 5th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1894. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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—"THE VERY LATEST."—
NEW BROWN FELTS.
NEW BLACK FELTS.
NEW CLUB STRAWS.
NEW SOFT CAPS.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS FOR
DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.
IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	225
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	320
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	425
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	900

For Hire [illegible]se terms Apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
TREACHER & Co., LD., invite attention to their Stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES, which is very complete, and comprises all the most RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS.
The Steel Instruments are of GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, and all may be relied on as being the Best Procurable.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to
SUBMIT TENDERS AND UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS with Railways, Hospitals, and other large Consumers.
Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALL WHO APPRECIATE
A CUP OF GOOD TEA
Should procure the Celebrated
HOLTA TEAS,
Which are being sold at prices ranging from Annas 10 to Rs. 2-8 per Pound by
BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.
WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price : Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. MUNK'S PULMONICON.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.
THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.
GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.
First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.
Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the
SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."
THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT ! !
CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME.
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SMOKE
MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.
Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.
ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs.	a.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	5	0
Superfine	" 0	Largest "	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large "	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!!
RETURN OF THE
WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 4th APRIL,
AND
THURSDAY, 5th APRIL.
THE GREAT GAIETY BURLESQUE,
"RUY BLAS,"
OR, "THE BLASE ROUE."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Don Cosar De Bazan.....Mr. Harry Hall.
and
Ruy Blas.....Miss Vera Patey.
A FEAST OF TERPSICHOREAN SURPRISES.
Miss VERA PATEY ——as—— RUY BLAS,
ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS TO BE THE ONLY SUCCESSOR TO NELLIE FARREN.
RUY BLAS,
A Second "Aladdin," teeming with Topical Allusions and Funny Situations.
See Miss Patey and Mr. Hall in the Screamingly Ludicrous Burlesque of
ROMEO & JULIET (a la Corinthian).
First Time in India of the Dance Gracieuse! Dance Espagnole!! and the great Cart Wheel Dance, by the Parisian and Australian Quartettes.

FRIDAY, 6th APRIL,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

SATURDAY & MONDAY, 7th & 9th APRIL,
"LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS."
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.
Planlat SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on WEDNESDAY, 4th April, at 5-30 p.m., when Dr. K. N. BAHADHURJI will DELIVER an ADDRESS on
"PASTEURISM, in Relation to Hydrophobia, and the Subject of the proposed Pasteur Institute in India."
ADMISSION FREE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1894, for the Work of COVERING STORAGE BASIN of the Bhandarwada (John Hog Grant) Reservoir] and Construction of Filters over it.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 10 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1894.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
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GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES
Albert Building, Fort}

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKING &c.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,155
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	98½
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 to 180
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bellasis Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	3,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,5 0	Rs. 200	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	10	ex div 9	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. c	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,160
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	4
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Khanderao B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	101
Kamp & Co.	2,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	304
Karachee Landing	500	500	200	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Master Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5½
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	145
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thresher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,300	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Ulcraschee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	935
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Bhowanipore City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1850	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brazil's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	123	dvd Rs.7	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Colaba	600	200	all	14	207½
East India	650	1,280	1,280	20	190
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,275
Fort	600	250			105
French	915	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
Harvey and Sahasby	300	500	all	Nil	410
Hegolikar Bros Co. Ld.	450	500	500	31	450
Khanderao	750	500	all	4	115
Khangaum	940	450	450	Nil	375
Mahandpara Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,300	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	700	500	500	Rs25 dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	990

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	1100	100	Nil	38
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000		120
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,040xd
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		750
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Dowal Mills Co. Ld	5,888	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	3,100	500	300	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,2	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,00	Rs.30dvd	660
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,600	500	500	Rs. 5	503
Hyderabad	700	1,500	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,100
James & Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		110
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,00	1,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	35.20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,000	100	100	15per ct.	144
Lord Reay Mfg	845	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	755
Madras United	250	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	2,500
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,565
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1 890
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,720	625	625	Nil	32½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,495
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000		1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	120
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,250	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	878	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	580
Vaulshanker Lakhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-11
China Leaf	"	27-2 Nominal.
Patna Bar Gold old	"	27-9
Do. do. new	"	28-12
Australia do.	"	27-2
Bombay do.	"	27-6
English Sovereigns	"	17-3
Do. Dracons	"	17-7-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	85-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	86-10
Carolus Dollars	"	202 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	198
Ve Pramp	"	5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Examination, School of Art.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Mazagon Branch, Y. M. C. A., Social Meeting, 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday next.

DEPARTURE OF A NAWAB.—Nawab Aziz Dowla Jung Bahadur, who arrived in Bombay on the 25th ultimo and put up at Bhendy Bazaar, left for Hyderabad (Deccan), on Sunday morning.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mobile and Brahmani entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Ponani on Sunday, and the steamer Aldgate yesterday; the steamers Silverton and Dragoman left the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Bahaduri and Zuari yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Shannon on Sunday, and the steamer Ravenna yesterday, the steamers A. J. Balfour and Imperator left it on Saturday, and the steamer Iran on Sunday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Le Maistre, now residing at Colaba Causeway, has reported to the police that on the 28th ultimo, while he was staying at the Chowpatty Sea Face, next to the Islam Club, he lost a diamond scarf pin, valued at Rs. 300. It is presumed that one of his children threw it out of the window, and that a passer-by picked it up.

BURGLARY AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Abdool Hoosain Ebramji, a tent merchant, residing at Null Bazaar, has reported to the police that his godown, at Duncan Road, was broken into between 7 p.m. on 31st ultimo and 5 o'clock on the following morning, and Rs. 5 in small change, stolen from a box, which was also forced open. Several other boxes were also broken, but contained no valuables. The burglary appears to have been committed by professional thieves.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Chunilal Chuganlal, a dealer in brass and other hardware, has made a report to the police that on the night of the 30th ultimo his shop, at Shaik Memon Street, had been broken into and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 200 stolen from three wooden boxes, which had been broken open. It appears that an entrance had been effected into the shop by removing three iron bars of a window facing the sweeper's gully at the back of the shop.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 6 p. m.:—

March	Amazon	Michaelis.
Overture	Poet of Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Eldorado	Royle.
Pavani	Coute	Vansour.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Galop	By Steam	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Under the Double Eagle	J. F. Wagner.
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Emiltill.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—On the night of the 30th ultimo, while a policeman was going on his rounds, he noticed a light burning in a shop, belonging to Abdool Latiff Haji Alarukhis, at Girgaum Road, and the door fastened from outside. The policeman, in company with some of the townspeople, went into the shop, when he found goods consisting of stockings, handkerchiefs, penknives, soaps, spoons, &c., strewn about on the floor. The owner was at once sent for, and on his arrival he examined the shop and found property, valued at Rs. 159-9 stolen therefrom. The lock on the door of the shop appeared to have been opened with a duplicate key.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Khan Mahomed and another Pathan with possessing implements of house-breaking. The two accused had recently arrived in Bombay from Karachi, and the police, on enquiries, found that they had no apparent means of subsistence and they failed to give a satisfactory explanation as to their object in coming to Bombay. The suspicious circumstance about them was the possession of the implements, commonly used for house-breaking. On Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, they were seen loitering about in public streets with the implements concealed under their loose garments. The Magistrate, in the absence of any proof of prior conviction, sentenced them to only one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. E. H. Burt, a storekeeper for the P. and O. Company, residing at Mazagon, has reported to the police that about ten days ago his wife placed Rs. 1,400 in currency notes, in an open cash box, and placed it in a steel trunk, which she always kept in her bed-room, generally locked up. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Burt opened the steel box, and found Rs. 210 missing. The complainant rested his suspicion upon his servant, a lad, named Khooshal Govind, aged twelve years, and the police, after making due inquiries, took the boy into custody. After his arrest the lad made a certain statement and pointed out to the police a note for Rs. 50 behind an ice box in the complainant's house. The police then searched his bedding, with the result that the remainder of the property was found stitched up in a pillow. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged the boy before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having committed theft, as a servant, of Rs. 210 in currency notes, the property of his master. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but as the complainant did not press for a heavy sentence, the Magistrate ordered the accused to receive eight cuts with a light cane.

A DISHONEST COMPANION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Rustomji Jamshedji, a young Parsee, was charged with theft, in respect of a gold watch and chain, worth Rs. 152, the property of one Bomonji Dhunjibhoy.

In delivering judgment, the Magistrate said that the facts of the case appeared to him to be of a very simple character. The complainant, on missing his watch and chain, reported his loss to the police, and at the same time mentioned his suspicions of the accused, who had been in his room just before his loss. The watch and chain were kept in a cupboard in the room. The complainant further stated that he had occasion to go to the cupboard at this time to take out his clothes, and that he left the cupboard unlocked and went into another room to wash his face, leaving the accused alone in the room. Sometime after his report to the police about the loss, the chain was discovered and made over to complainant, but no charge could then be preferred against The accused as his whereabouts could not be ascertained by the police. The shop-keeper who made over the chain identified the accused as the person who sold him the chain on the evening of the 24th January, and accused was arrested on the 18th March. The police jamadar who inquired into the case found out a Marwari who produced the watch and identified the accused as the person, who, in company with two other Parsees, pledged it with him. He also produced his books showing an entry of the transaction, to which the name of the accused was attached. For the defence it was contended that the charge of committing theft in a building was not sustained, there being no evidence to convict him of stealing the watch and chain in question; that the case was a got-up one, as the result of a conspiracy for the purpose of injuring accused owing to the enmity which existed against his family on the part of the family of one Ardeshir Nowroji Daver; that the complainant was induced to join in the conspiracy because he was a friend of the Davers, and that he was more likely to accomplish successfully the prosecution of a charge against the accused than Daver would himself, as there were reasons why Daver should abstain from making himself conspicuous in the matter. The Magistrate saw no reason to doubt the complainant's story, which stood the test of a very long cross-examination, and which was corroborated by the evidence of other witnesses. The accused had failed to prove that he was innocent. His Worship therefore sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly value able in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

MURDER BY HANGING TO A BEAM.

IMPERATRIX VS. YAMNYA BIN SHIVAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 23rd February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

On the morning of the 14th January last, one Ganeshapa, a young man of about twenty years of age, was found missing from his house, and the complainant, Irapa, his maternal uncle, searched for him in the village. He went to the house of one Rangi, a woman, who was in the keeping of Ganeshapa, to see if he was there, but found that the door of the house was locked up. There was a window behind the house, and Irapa peeped through it to see if anybody was inside, and to his great surprise he found that the body of his nephew Ganeshapa was suspended to a beam by means of a rope. Terrified at the scene, he ran to the police patel and reported the matter to him. The latter immediately went to the house and began an investigation. Rangi had been in the keeping of the appellant more than a year before, but owing to his poverty, he soon abandoned her, and she then went under the protection of Ganeshapa. The appellant, however, continued visiting her from time to time, but this did not seem to have created any misunderstanding between him and the deceased. Sometime ago Rangi went to her village in the Bagalkot taluka without the deceased's permission and was absent for about twenty days. This naturally annoyed Ganeshapa, and when he met her on her return to the village on the 14th January last, he scolded and beat her, and threatened to dismiss her from his keeping. Rangi remonstrated, but this did not seem to have had any effect on his mind, and he burnt a saree which he had presented to her some time ago. While they were altercating on the point, the appellant, with his friend, who was charged with him, arrived there, and Rangi mentioned to them what had happened since her return to the village that evening. The appellant, the first accused, remonstrated with the deceased, who did not take the remonstrance coolly. Angry words followed by abuse and blows, ensued between them, during which a blow aimed by the first accused with the blunt side of his axe fell on the right side of the deceased's chest, and the latter immediately fell down on the ground completely stunned by the blow. The second accused did not take any part in the scuffle, and was sitting near the hearth close by smoking tobacco. The first accused picked up a rope of cotton lying in the house, and passing it round a beam, closely tied it in a noose around the deceased's neck and thereby suspended the body to the beam with the assistance of the second accused, the toes of the corpse touching the ground. The accused had made confessions before the magistrate, but they stated in the Sessions Court that they made them under police fear. If the confessions were true, the Sessions Judge thought they did not disclose any intention or knowledge on the part of the accused which would make their act amount to murder or even culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The body was suspended by them in the belief that the deceased was dead, in order to create an impression that he died by self-hanging. The medical evidence showed that the injury inflicted on the breast, though sufficient to stun the deceased, was not of any very serious character, and did not amount to anything more than simple hurt. The theory of the prosecution was that, as soon as the deceased fell down stunned, the first accused sat upon his chest, and the second accused upon his feet, that the former pressed his neck, and that when he died, his body was suspended to the beam. The Sessions Judge, upon the evidence, thought that this was true. The first accused started with an impulse, but it did not continue when he pressed the deceased's neck. He did this with intent to murder, to prevent complaint from the blow given by him; and if so, there was nothing extenuating in his favour. The first accused was sentenced to death, and the second, who did not appeal, to transportation for life.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, concurred generally in the view of the facts expressed by the learned Sessions Judge, and were of opinion that the prisoner was rightly convicted of murder. But as his act of pressing the throat of the deceased, and thereby causing the death, occurred in the midst of a sudden quarrel and fight, their lordships commuted the sentence of death into one of transportation for life.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding. The following annual directors' report was submitted.

The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance-sheet, and profit-and-loss account, for the year ending 31st December, 1893, which, they regret to say, shows a loss of Rs. 10,611-4-10. The year under report was characterised by great fluctuations in the price of cotton, while yarn was very slow to respond. Losses were also incurred by the short-time movement, which your Company, together with most mills had to adopt, owing to the over-stocking of the consuming market. Some losses were also incurred on account of an accident to the high-pressure valve, and the Mill ceased working for a week; while the Currency Legislation, of June last, has demoralised China Exchange, and which has been the cause of further serious loss to the Company, on account of consignments to China. 5040 more ring spindles with preparatory machinery have been added and the same were in full-working order by the end of the year. The Company's property, together with stock of cotton, yarn, wastes, stores and coals, etc., is fully insured against fire, for Rs. 19,33,010. Two of the directors, Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The above report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1893 was approved and adopted by the meeting. And the formal resolutions suggested in the report were unanimously adopted. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'S Cotton Circular dated Hongkong, March 14, says:—In the course of the fortnight rupee exchange has seriously declined and the Indian Yarn trade is likely to be considerably hampered and disorganised if some relief in exchange does not come shortly. In consequence of the steady decline importers have had perforce to demand higher rates which may be said to have been partially met in the case of 20s. and 16s. which have to a limited extent accommodated themselves to the change owing to encouraging reports coming to hand from the consuming centres as regards these counts. Though Nos. 12 and 10 have experienced a rise of dols. 1½ to dols. 2, yet the prices obtained for these counts are relatively much lower than those of the higher ones.

Nos. 20 and 16 have been sparingly dealt in for immediate requirements only as the demands of importers appear too high to consumers.

Superior grades of Nos. 12 and 10 are in meagre demand, whereas medium and common threads are enquired for at quotations. A substantial rise should take place in the prices of these counts as they are still much below the parity of Bombay quotations.

At the latter end a quiet tenor prevails owing to the high demands of importers which dealers do not for the time being care to face. The enquiry that exists from the Northern and other consuming markets is freely met by them from their previous cheap holdings.

Sales during the fortnight aggregate about 3,300 bales as follows:—

1,100 bales of No. 20 sold at			dols. 87 to dols. 95
600	"	" 16	" dols. 78 to dols. 88
500	"	" 12	" dols. 67 to dols. 78
850	"	" 10	" dols. 67 to dols. 77
250	"	" 8/6	" dols. 66 to dols. 72

leaving unsold stocks at about 13,500 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 169 T. T. and 169½ on demand.

Particulars to hand from Shanghai indicate the market to have experienced a rise of Tls. 1½ to 2½ in 20s., 1½ to 2 in 16s., and 1 to 1½ in 10s. on the previous quotations. Sales of about 2,200 bales have transpired, leaving about 9,600 bales in stock.

Advices from Japan report the market to have experienced an active demand for Bombay Yarns, but the higher rates demanded by importers have restricted business to a very large extent and only 525 bales have changed ownership at an advance of $1 to $2 on last values.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'BRIEN has been appointed to succeed Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Raye as Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta; Surgeon-Captain Charles becoming Professor of Anatomy in the same college. Surgeon-Captain Lamont, Civil Surgeon of Dhubri, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Lahore Medical College, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Charles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Kelat, 1,822 tons, Captain J Mackay, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, will sail to-day, for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s s Lord Erne, 3,647 tons, Captain J C Dunn, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, with a cargo of 6,418 tons coals and 102 tons coke, the vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Datoobhoy Ebrahim, Mrs Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mrs Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Mrs Bundally Hajeebhoy Lalljee and child and 85 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 3,256 tons, Captain G W F Browne, arrived in harbour on Sunday night from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—A Rahamin, Mr P S Raphael, and Mr E Raphael. From Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Pearce. From Singapore—Mr M Stephens and two deck. From Melbourne—Mr G A Preston, Mr and Mrs Koenig and Captain Critchley. From Hobart—Mr D D Baynes. From Calcutta—Mr H Snow and servant. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Toogood and child, Mr Sutherland, Mr J Cameron Smith, Captain Knight, Lt R W Belew, Mr Cambridge, Mr and Mrs Peltz, Mr and Mrs Abdulally and four children, Mr R Muncherjee, Mr F Dadabhoy, Mr W G Symes, Major Townsend, and seven deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Red Sea	3-4	B & P S N Co
D	Haxby	2232	Brown	Hamburgh	6-4	J Mackintosh
F	City of Perth	2205	Swan	Liverpool	3-4	Sir C Forbes
G	Akbar	1441	Baldaru	Jedda	13-4	H Cassum
H&J	Breckfield	1388	Ferguson	Trieste	W&A	Graham
K	Ponani	542	Fakeera	Bhownagar	3-4	Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Buiroo			
M	Sk Berkhad	157	Gibbs			K Nixon & Co
N	Leven	1597	Stella	Barcelona		J Mackintosh &Co
P	Kilburn	2116	Valder	Not fixed	4-4	K Nixon & Co
Q	Queen of Scots	1373	Lamb	Amsterdam	13-3	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	Nacoda	Mangalore	31-3 Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	828 Keysar	Mangalore	2-4 do.
Satrunji	547 Ahmed	Karachi	3-4 do.
30 Tons Crane		Aldgate.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oceana	3174	Stewart	London	7-4	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2713	Abrey	Marseilles	3-4	Graham & Co
3	Stura	1416	Negri	China	4-4	C Borboro
4	Ravenna	3256	Brown	Not fixed		P & O Co
5	Rosetta	2033		China	5-4	P & O Co
6	Shannon	2189	Crowe	London	17-4	P & O Co
7	Kt Companion	2513	William	Hamburgh		K Nixon &Co
8	M Bacquehem	740	Wallusched	Trieste	9-4	A L S NCo
9	Benares	1981	Schoenfeldt	Calcutta	2-4	J Mackintosh&Co
10	Tresco	1653	Browne	Trieste	12-4	J Morrison&Co
13	Samoa	4507	Fraser	Antwerp	14-4	J Morrison&Co
15	Vasna	482	Bickford	Bhownagar		M Vadilal
16	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Hull	3-4	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

La Seyne	2248		M Maritimes
Sk. Berkhad	327		K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London.
	Ravenna (s)	Browne	Shanghai, March 2.
2	Japan (s)	Hall	London, March 9.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Robertson, for Karachi, &c.
" Alboin, Ritchie, for Tuticorin.
Ship Kelat, Mackay, for Madras.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arapatoe, for London, &c.
" Aldgate, for London.
" Grafton, for Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk.
" Loodiana, for Coast, Calcutta and Rangoon.
" Cameo, for Hamburg and Dunkirk.
" Mobile, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.		
29	Chelydra s	Cass.....Hongkong, March 13.
	Eridan s	Etienne.....Colombo, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

March 29.—Steamer Virawa, and ship Hereford.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
29	Clan Macintosh s		Liverpool.
	Matin s		Tyne.
	Camorta s		Rangoon.
30	Castors s		Trieste.
	Clan Stuart s		Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

March.		
28	Palitana s	Rangoon.
	Moanatchy s	Rangoon.
29	Kangra s	Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	DEPARTURES. To
March.					
2	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Sea	23	Bombay
3	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Berbora	21	Bombay
15	Singapore	Canapa	Put back		
16	Canning R I M		Bombay	25	Somali coast
18	Salda (Aust Corvette)	Sakas	Colombo		Port Said
19	Victoria	Adamson	London	20	Sydney
	Duke of Devonshire	Long	London		Brisbane
20	S Berkhad	Gibb	Hodeida	21	Batavia
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	23	Bombay
	Marathon H M's	Macconochie	Bombay		
	Gledhow	Sunley	Port Said	21	Rangoon
21	Coromandel	Wheler	London		Calcutta
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Meyrn	Answorth	Somali coast	24	Somali coast
	Polynesien	Bouland	Sydney	22	Marseilles
22	Mobile	McAdam	Jeddah		Bombay
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay		Jeddah
	Paramatta	Harris	Sydney		London
	Kaiser	Isendroff	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Ebro	Watson	Bombay	23	Hull
	Bengal	Barrett	Calcutta		London
	Ganges	Atkinson	Bombay		
23	Inchisla	Hallewell	Kurrachee	23	Rotterdam
	Ava	Chabaud	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen		China
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	24	Somali coast
24	Roma	Ingram	Brisbane		London
	Purulia	Simpson	Bombay	27	Zanzibar
	Armenia	Scearf	Moolmein	24	Port Said F O
	W Heather	Caines	Colombo		
25	Yarrawonga	Thomas	Australia	21	London
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay		London
	Saghalien	Chevalier	China

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, *par* Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of 10 Cases SILK WARPS, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 P.M., at SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. Raper's Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Horse, Telegraph Instruments, etc., at Malabar Hill Road, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

DELECTOR or MOSQUITO DESTROYER. —A Powerful Scentless Disinfectant, Deodoriser and Purifier of the Atmosphere. Tin, As. 12. Sole Importers: PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for a large Mill, a Competent CARDER and SPINNER. Apply, with testimonials, to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, AT ONCE, a PARTNER, with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, to assist in Financing and Developing a Well Established Weekly Newspaper. No Security will be offered beyond the goodwill of the Paper. A really genuine and excellent chance for investors. Address "NEWS," care of this Paper.

GOOD PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply at this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay

FRESH SHIPMENT.—REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 4, per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. They are mild, aromatic and free drawing Cigars, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA & Co.:—Head Establishment: Church Gate Street, Fort: Branch Establishments: Abdool Rehman Street, Crawford Market, and Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Well-known, most Central, close to Public Offices. Visitors may rely on Mr. D'SOUZA'S well-served Table.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Contains every Convenience. Under the Entire Management of the Proprietor. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

FLOWER POTS in Majolica, the most Artistically finished Art Pottery on Raised Work, richly decorated with Gold.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 63, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 21, Medow Street, Bombay.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, from about the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, fully Furnished, Fine Bed-Rooms, and Stabling for Eight Horses. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to CECIL GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation. Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Cawnpore Twill Shirts, with Collars attached, superior make and style. White or Fancy Stripes.—Rs. 15 for 6.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tanse W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gulkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Beljary:—It is a surevcure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892,

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '86.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

REUTER'S commercial telegrams of Saturday were chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no further market advices are since to hand by that medium.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	4,62,283
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	12,42,124
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	46,27,202
Government Securities	"	"	23,28,501
Other authorized "	Nil		Nil
Loans	Dec.	"	4,09,412
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Inc.	"	12,08,305
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	83,594
Cash.....	Inc.	"	11,57,575

As might have been anticipated from the action of the directors of the Presidency Bank in further reducing their rates by one per cent. at their last Board meeting, the Statement of Affairs issued to-day is of quite another complexion to the previous Return, and instead of the large diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance then shown, discloses an addition of 11¼ lakhs, at 184¼ lakhs, the trade demand for Money now showing a net falling off of 38¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of 57¼ lakhs in the week preceding, and for which the virtual closing of the markets on the other side for several days for the late holidays is no doubt partly responsible. In the present, as in the previous Return, the principal movement shown is in Private Deposits, the heavy withdrawals of which, in anticipation of the holidays here, have meantime found their way back to the Bank's coffers in great part; and the Cash Balance on Saturday would have been much more than it was but for a large addition to Government Securities, and a considerable net decrease in Public Deposits. It is noteworthy, however, that the Return under review shows an increase of 12 lakhs in Bills Discounted, as against a decrease of 3¼ lakhs in the previous Statement.

COTTON.—This market has been steady to-day, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round; but only a limited business has been reported in both directions. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 300 Akola, at Rs. 186; 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 200; and 100 Jolra Ginned, at Rs. 183; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, say, 500 Jalgaum, at Rs. 170-3; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 155; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 165; Ujein, at Rs. 173¼; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 187½ per candy.

WHEAT has again been quiet with the usual small volume of export business passing and prices unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	12	6 "
Red Delhi	"	3	3	0 "
Hard Yellow.....	"	4	0	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	9	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	8	0 "

SEEDS have been in active enquiry to-day from shippers, and a considerable business has been reported in a steady market at an advance of half an anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, and of one anna in *Rapeseed*. We now quote:—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-3-0	to Rs.	7-5-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat "	6-6-0	to "	6-8-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore "	6-1-0	to "	6-2-0	"
Do. Red do..... "	5-7-0	to "	5-9-0	"
Gingelly, White..... "	42-0-0	to "	44-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed..... "	39-0-0	to "	40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	7,364	bales
Wheat.....	10,836	cwts.
Linseed	38,025	"
Rapeseed	13,240	"
Gingelly	2,065	"
Groundnuts	6,354	"
Castorseed	4,245	"
Rice.....	4,627	"

FREIGHTS are very dull for near shipment. Antwerp and Dunkirk are now quoted for early April shipment at 17s. 6d., and Liverpool at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Merchants' Bills being again scarce, and there having been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, rates receded 1-32d. all round, Telegraphic, for April transfer, was reported at 1s. 1¾d., and for May-June, at 1s. 1 11-16d.; but the business passing to-day has been very limited, and the market closed dull as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 1 23-32d.	
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 1 23-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	.....1s. 1¾d.	
Credits 3 do.	.....1s. 1 7/8d.	
Francs 3 do.	.....1·46.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 13-16 for Fours for cash and the next settlement, and the rate soon advanced 1-16 per cent., at which it remained steady all day, closing at 103 7-8 both for Money and Account. 100¼ has been quoted for 3½ per Cents, with buyers at the rate.

SHARES are inanimate; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 7½ per share in Empress Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed; and a decline of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3/8
Bar Silver	27⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENT.
COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

The Orient steamer Orniuz from London arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 31, compared with the statement of March 22, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	March 22. Rs.	March 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	41,27,358	45,89,641
Do. do. at Branches	87,39,735	74,97,611
Other Deposits	2,22,79,168	2,99,06,370
Post Bills	6,086	4,486
Cash Credits, undrawn	38,15,067	41,06,357
Rs.	5,63,17,414	6,04,54,965
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,12,564	1,07,41,065
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,12,593	77,48,829
Loans do. do.	88,07,902	81,98,490
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,35,44,836	1,47,53,141
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,321		
Applied to reduction ... " 2,85,000		
	3,95,321	3,95,321
Stamps &c.	22,801	22,741
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	2,01,412	1,26,818
Cash and Currency Notes	1,73,16,985	1,84,74,560
Rs.	5,63,17,414	6,04,54,965

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd April, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	..
Teheran	2	2	27 p.m.	...	24
Suez	2	2	35 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd April, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras.....	3	29	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McGOWAN—March 21, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of P S McGowan, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
RAMSAY—March 29, at Coonoor, the wife of A E Ramsay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DESMOND—BIGGIE—March 13, at Roorkee, in the R C Chapel, by the Rev Father Amphlon Plunkett, John Patrick Desmond, Sergeant, P W D, to Stella Imelda, second daughter of the late Senior Apothecary W Biggie, (S.M.D.).

DEATHS.

COLEMAN—March 24, at Russell Street, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Marion Florence Coleman (Florrie), widow of the late Gilbert C T Coleman, and only surviving daughter of Mrs M A Hassell, aged 33 years and 3 months.
RENNELL—March 26, at Umballa, Martha A Rennell, the wife of Thomas Rennell, aged 32 years and 3 months.
SHORT—March 31, at Madras, the beloved wife of Mr T H Short, and daughter of the late Mr A J Higginbotham, aged 34 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1894.

AMIDST the excitement attendant upon the reconstruction of the British Cabinet, attention has been diverted from the peaceful revolution in the conduct of parochial administration which will result from the passing of the Parish Councils Act—the one measure which has relieved the longest session of modern times from the stigma of legislative barrenness. If Mr. Henry Hartley Fowler evinces the same tact and resourcefulness at the India Office as he displayed in piloting this measure through the House of Commons, the people of India will have no cause to complain of his appointment as Secretary of State, for friend and foe join in acknowledging that Mr. Fowler's share in the business of the session was marked by conspicuous ability. That inimitable delineator of Parliamentary life, "Toby, M.P.," in his closing sketch of the session, speaks of "Henry Fowler going home carrying in his bosom the one ewe lamb that has survived the blizzard—a survival largly due to his Parliamentary skill." The Act may be regarded as the corrollary of the measure of Local Government introduced by Mr. Ritchie and passed into law in 1888, which brought county councils into existence. It has all along been felt that the work of the county councils has to some extent been nullified by the absence of properly-constituted parochial authorities and by the lack of corresponding areas in county administration. During the last election both Liberal and Conservative candidates—especially in rural constituencies—professed thorough sympathy with the agitation for giving Hodge a more direct interest in the management of the affairs of his parish. Hence it was that the opposition offered by the House of Lords to the measure—an opposition which seriously endangered its life—was avowedly directed against certain of its details rather than the principle involved. The rural voter is now such an important item in electioneering calculations that both Liberal and Conservative legislators have to think twice before they offend him. The first elections under the Act take place in November, and therefore before the present year has run its course every country parish in England and Wales will have its parish meeting, and—in the case of parishes containing 300 or more inhabitants—its parish council; the guardians of the poor, whether in town or country will be the direct representatives of the ratepayers, elected on the "one man one vote" principle; and London will have reformed vestries. The "one man one vote" franchise for the councils will include lodgers, and woman house-holders. Church-wardens cease to have any *ex-officio* powers in secular affairs, and clergymen have no longer the right to preside over parish meetings unless elected by a majority of votes.

The county councils are charged with the duty of making all preparations for carrying the Act into effect and smoothing over difficulties that may arise. Their first work is to bring parishes and districts into the limits of their counties, and to prevent the overlapping of areas which in the present day renders English local government so perplexing to everybody. The parish meetings may be described as the foundation of the whole scheme of rural liberty; from them the councils will derive their authority, and they will have powers which the councils cannot claim. More than six thousand parishes being under the 300 population minimum, will have no separate council; but no village or hamlet, however small, will be without its parish meeting, and that meeting will be the sign and instrument of its independence. At this meeting there will be equality in voting power, the vote of the peasant counting for as much as that of the parson or the squire. The parishioners elect the chairman of the parish meeting, and it does not matter if they are too few in number to have a council. In that case the only difference is that they elect the overseers also, and that instead of electing parish councils they will probably appoint a committee to regulate and manage local affairs, and to submit their acts to the approval of the next parish meeting. Such small parishes would have been entitled under the Bill as it passed the House of Commons to have four parish meetings every year; the House of Lords has left them two statutory meetings, but if they require them oftener any six parochial electors may at any time convene one. By these arrangements the electors of the tiniest parish can keep a tight grip upon its own affairs, and anything done in the name of the chairman of such a small parish and of the overseers will be considered in law as the act of a body corporate just as much as if it had been done by the town council of a large borough. If the village has over a hundred inhabitants it can petition the county council to arrange that it shall have a council of its own; and whether it has over a hundred inhabitants or not, it can apply to the county council to be grouped with other parishes of small size, so that they may have a council between them. This does not in any way restrict their independence; for each separate parish will still have its separate meeting, and at any time the parish meeting may ask to have its union with the group dissolved. No hamlet can be put into a group and made part of a grouped Parish Council without its own consent. The first election will take place on November 8, and it is important to notice that the Act introduces a new principle in regard to the voting powers of women, as henceforward marriage will not disqualify a woman from voting so long as she and her husband are not both qualified in respect of the same property. The choice of councillors is practically unrestricted; the villages may elect anyone of themselves, provided he or she has resided for twelve months within three miles of the parish—neither sex or marriage being a disqualification. The number of councillors for each parish has to be fixed by the county council, but they must not be less than five, or more than fifteen. The chairman (who may be a woman, as in Hungary a woman may be a king) will be selected by the council after it has been elected; and may be an outsider, in the same way as a Municiaal Corporation may elect a mayor from without its own ranks. Although the first election of councillors is fixed for November next, this will not be the usual date of election. The first councillors will serve till April, 1896, and their successors will be elected just before that date, and year by year thereafter, in March or April, so as to come into office on April 15.

Those who look with some apprehension on this experiment in local self-government will view with satisfaction the limitations put upon the powers of the new councils. For example, they are denied the power of bringing into operation what are known as the Adoptive Acts. Not even the representatives of the electors, therefore, can adopt the Lighting and Watching Act, the Baths and Washhouses Act, the Burial Acts, the Public Improvement Act, 1860, or the Public Libraries Act, 1892; but when the electors themselves have adopted any of these important acts at their parish meeting, or after a poll, then the parish council is to become the executive authority for carrying them out. Even then, however, the power of the councils is limited as regards expenditure. Their expenditure, excluding that under the Adoptive Acts, must not exceed sixpence in the pound in any one year. Their expenses must not be more than threepence in the pound, unless they have obtained the consent of a parish meeting. For any outlay involving a loan they must obtain the consent of the county council. Notwithstanding these limitations, the powers of the councils are very considerable. To begin with, the appointment of the overseers, assistant overseers, and the additional overseers required in place of the present churchwardens rests with the new councils. In them are vested all the property rights now held by the vestries, except those belonging to the Church. They take over the powers of the overseers as to rating appeals. To the councils also are given the powers now exercisable by the guardians, with the approval of the Local Government Board, in respect of the sale, exchange, or letting of any parish property. The councils will be the managers of allotments and village charities; the arbiters in complaints about insanitary dwellings; and they will exercise control over the village greens, open spaces, public walks, and recreation grounds. An important change, and one the justice of which is questionable, is the power to compulsorily acquire land for allotments at the market value without an addition of ten per cent. to the purchase-money by way of compensation for forced sale. Amongst the sweeping changes made in the constitution of Boards of Guardians is the abolition of the power of Justices of the Peace to sit as ex-officio members; the elimination of the property qualification for membership; and of plural and proxy voting. Women will now be able to sit on Boards of Guardians. The guardians for rural parishes will be the district council for their district, and in urban places the Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards will be converted into urban district councils. The qualification and mode of election of the Urban District Council will be assimilated to that of rural district councillors, and the chairmen of all these bodies will be Justices of the Peace during their term of office. In London the vestries will be elected by the parishioners after the manner of the parish councils, so that the important powers of the vestries will henceforward be absolutely controlled by the public voice. Perhaps, the weakest point in the measure is that while thousands of new authorities are constituted, very few old administrative local authorities cease to exist, and thus the intricacies of rural Government are increased rather than lessened.

THE working of the conciliation committees, which were formed after the Azamgarh riots by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, is reviewed in the North-West Provinces *Gazette*. In the constitution of the committees an equal number of Mussulmans and Hindus was appointed, the object being to restore peace and good feeling between the two sects. Though we are told the committees were unable to do much towards the ascertainment of local custom as regards cow-protection and slaughter, it is claimed that by their calm and dispassionate discussion of the matters in dispute, much in the way of relaxing strained relations between the two parties has been effected. Mutual forbearance and toleration is the text of the homily the Lieutenant-Governor has preached them, and over thirteen hundred Hindus and Mahomedans have signed an agreement to the effect that neither community will interfere with the religious ceremonies and practices of the other, and will make no innovations calculated to wound each other's feelings. It is expected that this wise agreement will have a far-reaching effect in promoting peace and concord between the two communities, and it is surely too much to hope that even beyond the limits of the province in which these sensible people live such an undertaking will exercise an influence. As regards the future Sir Charles Crosthwaite enters upon a long minute, believing that the people of the North-West Provinces had manifested a desire that he should express in the opinion of Government before the next Ed comes round, and he therefore also explains the principles in which Commissioners and Magistrates should act as well in removing the causes leading to disputes regarding the sacrifice of kine as in dealing with such disputes when they arise. The broad principle of impartial religious toleration as declared in the annexation of the Punjab and in her Majesty's Proclamation is reiterated, and bearing this in mind his Honour tells the people that if all Hindus and Mahomedans sincerely adopted the rule of the committees, based as it was on this declaration that the sacrificial slaughter of kine cannot become a subject of dispute. His Honour records the dictum that every man has a natural right to perform an act which is permitted by his religion, and which is not forbidden by the law of the land; it being always understood that in exercising a right no man is justified in doing anything with the intention of wounding the religious feelings of others. The executive authority, as he admits, cannot debar one portion of the community from a natural right merely out of deference to the wishes of another portion. This, says the resolution quoted, is the only view in which the Government can regard the general question; but the Lieutenant-Governor knows that there are many faithful and devout Mussalmans who out of regard for the feelings of their neighbours place a voluntary restriction on their own liberty. Through the influence of such men the magistrate can doubtless effect much to remove causes of irritation and discord. Care is to be taken that nothing is done to arouse disputes relating to the sacrificial slaughter of kine, but should such a dispute arise or be likely to arise in a town, the leading members of the community are to be called together, and every effort made to induce them to settle the question among themselves. Should these efforts prove fruitless the safe course his Honour advises is to adhere to established usage, and to limit that usage, wherever necessary, by the strictest precautions against offending the religious feelings of others and by due regard to the needs of sanitation. Where the strict adherence to a custom is opposed to a necessary regard for the health and cleanliness of the town the custom must give way and submit to such restrictions as the magistrate may think necessary. In these questions the initiative and all control must be reserved by the magistrate of the district in his own hands, and must not be left in any way to the municipal authorities. Prompt measures are to be taken by magistrates to prevent disputes and disturbances. Every endeavour, it is laid down, shall be made to induce men of position to prevent and settle disputes on these subjects arising among the persons over whom they have influence or authority; landowners especially, it is believed, being able to prevent and settle such disputes among the classes of the rural population living on their lands. Finally that the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor promises that if the coming Eed passes without any renewal of disturbances, and there is no revival of agitation and dissension, his Honour will, in accordance with the intentions he expressed in addressing the darbaris of Azamgarh and Ballia in August consider how far the additional force of police imposed on the disturbed districts can be reduced. It would be well if every local Government of India issued resolutions similiar to that just published by Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

THE shareholders of the British East Africa Company are becoming impatient at the lack of activity on the part of Government in regard to Uganda. Sir T. F. Buxton, who presided at a recent special meeting of the company in London but gave expression to the sentiments of shareholders when he entered upon a series of complaints against Government unless Sir William McKinnon had been assured that he would have the support of Government, he said, he would not have begun work as the founder of this company which had been formed to abolish the slave trade, to assist the missionaries and to set up a civilized Government as well as for purposes of trade, The Company had, he said, loyally supported Government, had obliged them and done what they wanted. The Company went to Uganda to please the Government and a year ago marched out of it to please them. Now what were they going to do? he asked and the only thing he had to suggest was that a payment of ten shillings per share be promptly made for the purpose of defraying current expenses. The question of the future of Uganda is one which the Government has neglected as it did that of the Behring Sea award till the American Government brought pressure to bear, and it is to be feared that unless pressure be brought to bear upon it again from some quarter Uganda will be allowed to go by the board. The Company believe that if Government tarry longer the country will interfere, and at the recent meeting several of the members indulged in bitter complaints at the Government's dilatoriness, Mr. Bishop contending that Government had violated their contract and had insisted upon the Company paying for what it did not receive. It is now five months since Sir Gerald's report was sent in to Government but nothing has yet been seen or heard of it, much less of Government's proposals.

A SHOCKING tragedy was enacted in the Military Barracks at Colaba, shortly before midnight on Sunday. The inmates of the barracks were aroused from sleep at 11-35 p.m. by the report of the discharge of a rifle. Private Wilmot and Corporal Evershed, on hearing the report, went out and saw Lance-Corporal William Bamford lying insensible on the ground with a rifle shot in his abdomen. They seized Private Wilson, whose rifle, on exam

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KING THEBAW'S JEWELS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

It has transpired that Private White, formerly of the West Surrey Regiment, being dissatisfied with the reward offered by Government in the event of his finding King Thebaw's jewels, is now working his passage to Rangoon independent of the Government, and it is believed that he is doing this with a view to securing the jewels for himself. Meanwhile, a man, named Mobb, who had learned White's secret, has been negotiating with the India Office for several months with a view to the recovery of the jewels. Mobb is now incensed at White's departure and asks that White may be arrested.

RIOTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Advices from South Carolina state that widespread rioting and fatal conflicts are taking place there against the law for closing the private liquor-shops without compensation, and substituting a limited number of State liquor dispensaries. The Militia have refused to take any action against the rioters.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, APRIL 1.

Prince Bismarck has been immensely feted on the occasion of his birthday, and the Emperor William sent him a present of a cuirass with a letter, saying the steel of the cuirass was a true symbol of the gratitude of the nation.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The deaths are announced of General John Hall Smyth and Major LeCaron.

ARCHBISHOP GOETHALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Archbishop Goethals leaves shortly for Rome to discuss certain matters concerning his diocese with the Pope.

DR. RAYE.

Dr. O'Connel Raye, prior to his departure on leave, received a farewell address, on Friday, from his professional brethren assembled in meetings.

BENGAL FINANCES.

The Bengal financial statement, presented on Saturday, shows an excess of twelve lakhs in the receipts over the estimates, chiefly under railways.

LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

The Hon. Mr. Playfair, additional member of the Viceroy's Council, has been granted six months' leave, till the commencement of the next Calcutta Session.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. Lyall's appointment to Assam has been officially sanctioned by the Viceroy, and he has now definitely decided to take over the appointment at the commencement of July.

SIR A. MACDONELL.

Sir Antony Macdonell arrived at Simla this afternoon.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A telegram was this morning received from Waziristan, stating that our force has been withdrawn from the Frontier.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

In response to the petition from the prisoner the Government of India have remitted one year of the sentence passed upon Charles Wilson, one of the directors of the Himalaya Bank. The order specifies no particular ground on which the decision was taken.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

A notable question in reference to the new Tariff Act has been raised by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce who suggested to the Government that puggries, chudders, cumberbunds, &c., made up of articles of clothing, though manufactured of cotton should be made liable to customs duty as wearing apparel. The Government of India have declined to be drawn on the subject, merely replying that under the law, as it stands, these articles are exempt from duty as piece-goods.

THE MINGOON PRINCE.

The Mingoon Prince is still at Saigon, apparently with no intention of leaving the French territory. Nevertheless there is little doubt that his emissaries have been busy of late, and hence the widespread rumours of the Prince's approaching advent. There is some political unrest in Upper Burma; and recent attacks on the police thanahs, in some instances have been political and not mere dacoit raids.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FALAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

A serious fire took place at Falam, in the Chin Hills, a few days since, destroying the houses of a number of chieftains there.

CHANGES IN THE BURMA GOVERNMENT.

When Mr. Burgess, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, takes leave, Mr. Thirkell White, Commissioner of the Northern Division, will act. Mr. Adamson will probably officiate as Commissioner, Northern Division.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, after the business of installation at Rampur is over, goes into camp for a shooting excursion along the foot of the hills in the Moradabad-Bareilly districts. The party will be joined towards the end of the week by Sir George White, and for a few days by the Chief Justice Sir John Edge.

LORD ELGIN AT LUCKNOW.

The Viceregal party arrived at Lucknow on Saturday evening, and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor and all civil and military officials.

To-day the Municipality presented an address, and the remainder of the week will be passed in sight-seeing and entertainments. The Viceroy's party will leave on Saturday next for Simla.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand does not join the Viceroy at Lucknow, but goes direct to Simla from Lucknow.

A BUDDHIST MISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

After an extensive tour in Japan, China, Burma, Siam, and Ceylon, in connection with the Buddhagaya Mahabodhi monuments, Mr. Dharmapala returned to Calcutta to-day, and resumed work. He received support from influential Buddhists all over Asia.

INSTALLATION AT KOLHAPUR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, APRIL 1.

For many weeks now there has been a busy time in Kolhapur making all the preparations for his Highness the Maharaja's installation. About sixty European guests are expected. For their accommodation the Assistant Political Agent, Lieutenant W. Merewether, has pitched a neat camp around the old barrack; the latter building being sumptuously fitted up as a dining-room, ladies' sitting-room, and smoking-room. A *chuppa* which will be kept wet has been added over the tiled roof, so that it is hoped the guests will here be comparatively cool, escaping from the heat of the tents which at this season is necessarily great. The catering has been entrusted to the capable hands of Messrs. Cursetjee of Kirkee.

The new palace, which will be the centre of attraction as the scene of the principal ceremony, has been beautified ready for this occasion. Former visitors to Kolhapur will be pleased to see the great improvement in the appearance of the durbar hall, consequent on the decorative work which has been carried out according to the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. E. T. deClosay. This gentleman is a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris and was a pupil for decorative art of the well-known Paul Gallaud.

Another recent improvement in the palace is the installation of the electric light, which has been carried out by Mr. J. B. Foster, electrician, of Forbes Street, Bombay. The State D. P. W., under Mr. Shannon, have been very busy; and amongst other works have erected three very tasteful arches. One at the Jeetee Nulla in the Gothic style; and the other two at the southern and eastern entrance gates of the palace, in the Hindu style of architecture. The function may be said to have commenced yesterday morning with the arrival of a detachment of the Yorkshire Light Infantry from Poona, who are to act as H. E. the Governor's bodyguard during his stay. The officers of the detachment are Captains Rogers and Scott, Lieutenants Fernyhough, Deas, and Holbrooke, and Surgeon-Major Barnes.

A special train arrived this morning at 9-45, bringing their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. Edgerley, Captains Gabb and Poore, Mr. Prendergast Walshe, C.I.E., Miss Nugent, Mr. and Miss Steuart, and Mr. Henderson. As the arrival was "private," there was no ceremony; but on the station platform were present a large number of persons to do honour to the distinguished guests, who were received by the Political Agent, Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., his assistant, Lieutenant W. Merewether, Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., Guardian to his Highness, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, and Khan Bahadur M. Cooverjee, C.I.E., the Dewan of Kolhapur. Their Excellencies were escorted to the Residency by a detachment of the Kolhapur Red Rissala.

The large increase of rail traffic caused by this ceremonial week, seems rather to have tried the capacity of the S. M. R.; but it is hoped that the rest of the visitors will arrive safely and punctually to-morrow morning.

APRIL 2.

His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj was installed this afternoon by H. E. Lord Harris on the Kolhapur gadi with all due formalities, in the durbar hall of the new palace. His Excellency opened the ceremonial with the following speech:—

He said that he deemed himself fortunate that it fell to him, while Governor of Bombay, to confirm the pledge the Paramount Power gave to the people of Kolhapur when it selected his Highness to succeed to the throne which he and his ancestors derived from the immortal Sivaji. He could well understand that after the misfortune that attended his Highness' house for nearly thirty years, the people of this State anxiously, perhaps impatiently, looked forward to the day when the rightful heir should ascend the throne. He congratulated them that that day had arrived, brightened by the fact that their future ruler is a Prince of his Highness' high and amiable character. Lord Harris, then reviewed the chief incidents affecting Kolhapur since his Highness' selection and adoption—firstly, his Highness' careful education and warmly eulogised the zealous work of his Highness' tutor and guardian Mr. Fraser; then the just and broad-minded administration of the Council of Regency in connection with which he mentioned the names of two valued servants of Government—Colonel Wodehouse and Mr. Lee-Warner, the former alas is gone for ever. His Highness, he felt rare, would give a thought that day to their lamented friend. Mr. Lee-Warner's interest in him and the State was undiminished. His absence from the ceremony was due to the necessity for his presence at the Viceroy's Council. The Governor then mentioned the chief reforms the Council of Regency attended to—the land revenue system set in order; the system of laws codified by the abolition of the export and import duties; free trade ensured to an area of 6,500 miles; and various complicated questions regarding hereditary customs were settled; and lastly, the capital town was connected by a State Railway. With regard to the future his Highness had travelled through India and Ceylon, seen various systems of administration; and it was for his Highness to decide what his system should be. His Excellency thought his Highness has decided wisely to retain the Council for the present, as advisers; though the Government were ready to give advice but the responsibility for decision rested with his Highness, and in that important step his Excellency prayed his Highness might be guided by an influence more potent and beneficent than any on earth. With regard to the present it was his Excellency's pleasing duty to convey the congratulations of the Viceroy and announce to the Sardars and the people that the British Government entrusted to-day to their lawful ruler the administration of the Kolhapur State. He also expressed his confidence that his Highness has recognised the solemn nature of the trust devolved upon him; recognised the value, advice, and aid of the Political Agent, bound by treaty to render; and recognised the fact that the surest foundation for the prosperity of a ruler was the welfare of the subjects and just and progressive administration. In conclusion Lord Harris said in leading your Highness to that throne, to which your people will in future look for wisdom, sympathy, and justice let me advise you to rule without fear and without favour; and think only of the right. May that Almighty power, which guides the destinies of all, both great and humble, also direct your acts. They may earn you that greatest reward of a wise ruler—respect, affection, and a contented people.

Mr. Whitworth, Chief Secretary to Government, then read in Marathi the version of the speech; after which his Excellency led his Highness to the gadi. The Chief Secretary then proclaimed his Highness' title.

His Excellency next declared that the Raja was duly invested.

His Highness replied:—

Your Excellency,—I need hardly say that it is with the closest attention that I have listened to the weighty words of advice in which your Excellency has done me the great honour of handing over to my charge the care of my State.

In so doing your Excellency has alluded to the chief events of recent minorities, which evidence the rapid progress made in Kolhapur during the past thirty years, and it is with sincere gratitude that I acknowledge the obligations under which I lie to the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress—obligations both for the care of my State, and for the measures taken from my childhood to ensure my own personal welfare.

Looking to what has been done in the State it is not too much to say that the Kolhapur of the present is a different place from the Kolhapur of the last generation, and having seen something of the greater part of India I venture to think that few Chiefs have succeeded to a better ordered inheritance than I do to-day. For this I tender my thanks to the various Political Agents appointed by Government, who have supervised, and to my able Dewan, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy Kuvarji, C.I.E., and the Council, who have so successfully carried on the administration during my minority. Nor can I on such an occasion pass over in silence the debt that I owe to my lamented father, the late Regent of Kolhapur, and, much as I have to thank Government for the watchful eye they have kept upon the progress of this State not less must I acknowledge the direct and personal interest taken in my own bringing up by the Governors of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, and Lord Reay, and continued so kindly by your Excellency. To this I owe it that for nearly five years I have had the great advantage of the guardianship of Mr. Fraser, a friend about whom I will here only say that but for his abilities, zeal, and conscientious work and uncommon tact I should not have been what I am, and that it would not be too much to say that he has taken fatherly care of my brother and myself. With regard to the future it is with full sincerity that I declare my intention to show loyalty to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to faithfully abide by the engagements, treaties, and *sunnuds*, which regulate my relations to the Paramount Power. Further as regards my people, while recognising all that has already been done and the favourable circumstances under which I begun my rule, at the same time I understand fully that in Government there is no standing still, that a serious and solemn task lies before me not only to preserve for my subjects the benefits they already enjoy, but to ensure further steady progress in the promotion of their welfare. In this task I look with confidence to receive the loyal support of my feudatories and jaghirdars, and while upholding their rights, I trust to find them real pillars of the State, as in early days their ancestors were to mine. Setting before myself a high standard, I shall endeavour to take advantage of the great opportunities which lie open to me; and in beginning my duties I am encouraged by the hope that from future Governors of Bombay I shall receive the same countenance in manhood, as I have received during my minority, from your Excellency and your predecessors; and that the Political Agents, whose advice I shall welcome, will prove friends such as those I have so far known, like Mr. Lee-Warner, whose personal interest in me from the day of my father's death down to the present has never flagged—like the late Colonel Wodehouse—by no one more regretted than myself—and like Colonel Hunter, the present Political Agent of Kolhapur. In conclusion I beg that your Excellency will convey to H. E. the Viceroy my best thanks for his kind message of congratulation.

His Highness then presented poshaks and received a sword and khillut. All the Southern Maratha Chiefs, the Kolhapur feudatories, many European and Native guests were present. The brilliant ceremonial went off with great *eclat*.

A Poona correspondent wires:—The Poona Native Institution enjoys a whole holiday to-day in honour of the installation on the gadi of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR DAVER RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 2.

The venerable head of the Parsee community, so well-known as the Modi of Surat, Khan Bahadur Daver Rustomjee Cursetjee, died last night, at 10 o'clock, after a brief attack of pneumonia, at the patriarchal age of 92. Universal regret is felt at the disappearance of such a prominent figure. His long regime, dating so far back as 1827, when he acceded to the *gadi* of Daver on the death of his father, has been characterized by numerous acts of public utility, the latest among them being the important amendment of the Administrator General's Act by the Supreme Legislative Council brought about by his sole exertions. He was a member of the Parsee Law Commission of Sir Joseph Arnold, was made Khan Bahadur on the occasion of the Delhi assemblage, was granted a special certificate for loyalty and good services to the British Government, and latterly only a year ago his Excellency Lord Harris specially interested himself in procuring the Government of India's confirmation and acknowledgment of the hereditary nature of the title of Daver, and under his own hand was pleased to issue a *sanad* to that effect to the deceased gentleman. The peculiar service which got the family the well-known cognomen of "The English Modi" is well-known to students of the history of the Western Presidency, and was happily described by the late Sir H. L. Anderson in an important speech in the Supreme Legislative Council. Daver Rustomjee has been a favourite with the officers of the British Government. He holds some very valuable grants of land from the British Government, and the cadets of his family have, by virtue of their personal attainments as also their family position, been appointed to important posts in the public service. He leaves no issue behind; and his brother, Mr. Edalji, an equally nice old gentleman, succeeds him in the office of Daver.

PASTEURISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For Mrs. Gostling's edification I shall quote the latest statistics for Pasteur's treatment from the British Medical Journal of the 3rd ult. Dr. Goldenbach, Chief Physician to Alexander the Third Hospital at Moscow, to which a Pasteur Institute is attached, reports that "the number of persons treated there during 1892 was 907, 613 males and 294 females, . . . Of the 907 patients, 6 died, giving a mortality of 0·66 per cent.; 6 cases in which death occurred before the completion of the treatment, and 12 in which treatment was prematurely discontinued, are not included. One patient in the latter of these groups has since died." That man or woman is little to be envied, who would, for the sake of a few rabbits, condemn one's fellow creatures to die the most hideous of death. What they are going to do at the Chelsea Town Hall, on the 5th instant, I am unable to say, unless some *Mahatma* beyond our frontier should come to our aid and enlighten us as to matters that are still in *futuro*. As to Mrs. Gostling's quotation from "M.R.C.S.," that millions of disease germs will be manufactured at the institute, and carried about by flies, such a state of things would be hardly allowed to go on, as it would endanger the life of the experimenters themselves, and vitiate the results of their researches. After an experiment is over, everything that is at all contaminated is either cremated or sterilized. It would be better if ladies pour out tea for their afternoon guests with them than rush into sentimentalism and the papers about things of which some of them hardly know the A B C. As to railing against vaccination and vivisection, it is some satisfaction for us to know that they are accomplished facts and can stand their own ground.

April 1. L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S.

MILITARY NEWS.

INSTRUCTIONS have now been issued for No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to proceed from Bombay, on the R. I. M. S. *Clive* on the 30th instant, reaching Aden on the 6th April.

UNDER instructions received from the Secretary of State, no provision has been made in next year's estimates for the introduction into India of the new establishment of lance ranks in the British Army, and pay for the same.

THE Mounted Infantry maintained in Burma are now to be further reduced to a strength of 215 British and 300 Native soldiers. On the other hand, the grant of extra pay at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to each British soldier, and Rs. 2 per mensem to each Native soldier of the force, has been sanctioned.

THE following details are expected to arrive at Bombay about the 1st April, in the P. and O. s. s. *Japan*:—11th Hussars.—46 rank and file, 1 woman, 3 children. 55th Field Battery.—35 rank and file. 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry.—1 Captain, 51 rank and file. 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—2 Subalterns, 111 rank and file. 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—1 Subaltern, 30 rank and file.

IT has been decided by the Government of India that the kit allowance of Rs. 30, authorised for Native Infantry recruits, is admissible to men of Silladar Cavalry Regiments who are transferred to Native Infantry Regiments. Also that compensation for dearness of forage is inadmissible to hospital assistants attached to silladar cavalry regiments, when the cost of forage exceeds the horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem drawn by them.

THE following are expected to arrive at Bombay on the 5th April in H. M. Indian Troopship *Malabar*:—19th Hussars.—2 Subalterns. 5th Lancers.—66 rank and file, 1 woman, 1 child. 7th Hussars.—31 rank and file. 21st Hussars.—53 rank and file, 1 woman. Royal Horse Artillery.—12 rank and file. Field Artillery.—72 rank and file, 6 women, 8 children. Eastern Division.—1 Field Officer, 1 Subaltern, 53 rank and file, 1 woman, 1 child. Southern Division.—1 Captain, 41 rank and file. West Yorkshire Regiment.—102 rank and file. Royal Welsh Fusiliers—1 Subaltern, 88 rank and file, 2 women, 3 children. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—1 Subaltern, 114 rank and file. Suffolk Regiment.—2 Subalterns, 108 rank and file, 1 woman, 2 children. 1st King's Royal Rifles Corps.—1 Captain, 2 rank and file. Scottish Rifles.—1 Subaltern, 162 rank and file, 1 woman, 1 child. East Lancashire Regiment.—116 rank and file, 1 woman. Middlesex Regiment.—1 Subaltern, 94 rank and file, 1 woman.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE: WHAT IT TEACHES.

THE University boat race apparently maintains its place in the affections of the community, for as each year comes round sporting people make it a topic of conversation, a medium for some slight wagering, and the occasion for a holiday. The newspapers, too, devote considerable space to the discussion of the struggle from the time of the trial eights on Cam and Isis, up to the day of the actual decision of the contest. And yet I was told as a boy that the University boat race was losing its popularity. The diminution is not perceptible yet. Eighteen healthy young men will row over four miles of the Thames for many a year to come, and all the world will wonder while they do it. It would be idle to pretend that the boat race is of any direct interest to the masses. They have no sympathy with the two too exclusive sister seats of learning, and they know not the crews. They regard it as a spectacle, and as an interesting trial of skill and strength, and, may be, as a carnival. The boat race, in many instances, is made the excuse for participation in a vulgar fair on the river side. The Hon. and Rev. E. Littleton reminded a London congregation the other day that we have no right to talk of national games unless we mean games that are played by the people of the nation. The boat race is not a national event in that sense, but it is, nevertheless interesting, and, as I have said, is made the occasion of a holiday. The boat race may be a gladiatorial exhibition, an aquatic duel, it may bring some small amount of betting in its train, and many other objectionable practices and customs on the banks of the Thames, but do not forget that it is one of the few sporting events of the year on which those who do bet can be absolutely sure of a pure, earnest, and honest struggle for the sake of naught but honour. This great river championship between Oxford and Cambridge was conceived by good men in a spirit of healthy rivalry for pure honour's sake. No cup, no medal, no monetary honorarium—in fact, nothing sordid or selfish—has ever been introduced into this—the greatest aquatic contest of the world. The oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge have pulled for no one's money, but for the honour of the college which each represents, and for the cherished name of the University, as a whole. It is well to remember this, and to emphasise it when clergymen go into the pulpit to point out that the sin of covetousness is ruining many of our national sports and pastimes. The University Boat Race has ever maintained a lofty ideal. It was conceived in the spirit of honour, born with a sense of righteousness, and has thrived through a long period of unsullied purity. Did you ever hear of a stroke being "got at?" Was there ever a hint that a little coxon had ever purposely steered faultily? Never. Moreover the idea of the founders was to prove that bodily culture was not antagonistic to, but rather the complement of, mental culture, and that the discipline of training undergone in the University Boat tended perhaps more than any other part of the academic system—

> "Not only to keep down the base in man,
> But teach high thoughts . . and the desire of fame,
> And love of truth, and all that makes a man."

In these ways, I take it that the University Boat Race is an event of national importance. It has raised and maintained since 1829 a standard of unblemished purity, and it has shown that mental and physical education are not unequal yokefellows. But enough of these preachments.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Since the last anniversary of the race several famous old oars have joined the great majority, for, if my memory serves me right, Bishop Charles Wordsworth, Dean Merivale, the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, Monsieur W. H. Waddington, and Sir T. C. Edwardes-Moss have all passed away since the rival blues last met on the bosom of old Father Thames. Bishop Charles Wordsworth, of St. Andrew's, rowed No. 4 in the Oxford victorious boat on the occasion of the first race in 1829, and Dean Merivale, of Ely, occupied the corresponding position in the Cambridge crew in the same historical event. They were gathered to their fathers within a few months of each other. The Rev. E. W. L. Davies, who has died only this month, steered for Oxford in 1836, in the first race ever decided from Westminster to Putney. Mr. Davies afterwards wrote several interesting sporting books, and received the Royal Humane Society's silver medal for saving life. Monsieur W. H. Waddington, afterwards Premier of France and Ambassador to England, rowed No. 6 in the Cambridge crew of 1849—a crew that was remarkable for the fact that it contained none but Trinity men. That unsurpassed oarsman, Mr. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, rowed in 1875-76-77-78. I want you please to note the long life which Bishop Wordsworth, Dean Merivale, the Rev. E. W. L. Davies and Mons. Waddington enjoyed, after their work in the boat race. It is interesting to do so, because one often hears remarks about the terrible strain put upon the human frame by the Boat Race, and the injurious effects afterwards experienced. As a matter of fact, statistics have been collected which prove that men who have taken part in the University Boat Race live longer than the average. Dr. Morgan, in his book on "University oars," clearly shows that there is a balance on the right side for the oarsmen.

SELECTING THE EIGHTS.

It may interest the reader who has not had the opportunity of going to college to learn how the University crews are selected and trained. There is a boating club in connection with each University, and upon the president rests the responsibility of discovering eight good men and true who can not only row but who can satisfy the doctor that they are sound in wind and limb, can train without danger, and undergo the strain of a severe race without risk. It would be well if all young men consulted the doctor prior to embarking on athletic pursuits. The president, having been elected by the captains of the different collegiate boating clubs, begins to cast about for his eight for the ensuing March so early as the preceding October. This year the presidents of Oxford and Cambridge had only to find four oarsmen, as four in each boat of last spring were again available. Oxford had Messrs. H. B. Cotton, M. C. Pilkington, J. A. Morrison, and C. M. Pitman, and Cambridge Messrs. L. A. E. Ollivant, C. T. Fogg-Elliot, R. O. Kerrison, and T. G. Lewis. The Oxford president had a number of heavy and clever oarsmen to select from, and the Cambridge president just the reverse—nothing but slim and comparatively raw material to recruit from. The usual course is for the president to select and take on the river in October, two crews which are called the 'trial eights.' The various colleges send up candidates, and gradually the weeding-out process is accomplished until the president has two fairly well-matched trial eights. The trial eights then race—the Cantabs on the Ouse at Ely and the Oxonians on the Thames at Moulsford. The president and Old Blues, who love aquatics and their *alma mater*, carefully watch these contests, and form their own conclusions as to the actual eight to be put into practice at the beginning of next term, which is in the depth of winter. Ere Lent is far advanced the composition of the eights is usually settled, and it is customary for strict rules of training to come into force on Ash Wednesday. When one calls to mind the number of young men in residence at the 'Varsities it may easily be imagined that it is no small honour to be elected as one of the eight.

TRAINING.

Training is an endeavour to bring a man into a perfect state of health, so that he can accomplish severe physical tasks without either inconvenience or injury. The deprivations are not nearly so terrible as some good folk imagine. In order to improve the "natural bellows" smoking is strictly prohibited, and regularity in eating, drinking, and sleeping is essential. Early morning walks, cold baths, plain food—meat and fish—and rowing constitute the programme. The president occasionally takes individual members of his crew out in a gig and carefully coaches them in rowing. He corrects their faults, and suggests such improvements and alterations as experience has taught him and others. Eventually a time comes when the crews leave their 'Varsity and take to the tidal waters of the Thames. Then all studies are abandoned, and the sole occupation of the young gentlemen is training, which means plenty of rowing, walking, and nourishing food. A man who has to pull 4½ miles at racing pace in 20 minutes wants no superfluous fat. He requires to be a solid lump of muscle—as powerful as a small steam engine and as hard as iron. Usually oarsmen take a little beer, but there have been some famous fellows who have relied on water. Drinking, save at meal times, is like coffee and soup, tabooed. Sleep is likewise restricted to its regular hours—from ten at night until six in the morning. This sort of life, with rows of 15 miles, or shorter distances at a smarter pace, is no child's play. This is a rough outline of the work and self-denial involved. Sometimes there is considerable trouble after the eight is selected. Men are not satisfactory and frequent changes have to be resorted to. This has been the case with Cambridge this year. You see the powers that be have so many matters to think about. The heaviest oarsmen must be in the centre of the racing boat, the medium weights who can row and keep their brains cool are fitted for the onerous post of stroke and No. 7, while bow must be the lightest of the crew. These and other details have all to be considered.

WEIGHT AND MUSCLE.

I have no doubt that you have noticed in the training reports of the newspapers that it is customary to give the weights of the crews. These figures may not appear important, but they are. It is an ancient aphorism that weight will tell—and other things being equal, weight does tell over the Putney and Mortlake course. The heavier crew is generally the winner. The records of the race show occasions on which the lighter eight has proved victorious, but it is comparatively rare. You see weight in this case represents solid muscle. Strength and staying power are abundantly required over a four miles course. One may take the average aggregate weight of a University crew at 1,456 lbs. The Oxford crew this year (at the time of writing) weighed 1,498 lbs., which gives an average of 12 stones per man. This certainly represents fine physique, although it does not equal the 12st. 6 13-16 lbs. of the victorious Oxford crew in 1885. Still 1,498 lbs. is a grand aggegate, especially when contrasted with the 1,448 lbs., of Cambridge. Thus there is a difference of 50 lbs., or 3s. 8lbs. in favour of Oxford, which has in a large measure accounted for their popularity. Writing, as I do, prior to the decision of the race, it would be contrary to rules for me to express opinions as to the merits of the crews and their styles with a view to forming an opinion as to the winner. This letter is not a backer's guide. I can only say—quite regardless of the result—that while Oxford has had many better crews, their eight possesses more quality than that of Cambridge, and they have shown a good long swing in their practices, and put plenty of power into their action. Cambridge on the other hand have appeared deficient both in reach and swing, and their boat has rolled considerably. This at first was attributed to the French boat they so unpatriotically employed. Even latterly, however, in their "Clasper," the same fault has been observable. Still, Cambridge may be expected to show up better than is generally anticipated, for the old Etonians in their crew are sure to pull as if their lives depended upon the issue. Boys who have had the advantage of an aquatic training at Eton, under the accomplished Dr. Warre, are always smart, and row with greater pluck in a race than they can ever show in practice spins.

RACING BOATS.

I have often thought that the modern racing boat is a model of design and constructive ingenuity founded upon experience. A racing boat must at one and the same time combine lightness and strength. While the boat does not usually exceed much above 200lbs. it must be built to carry a great weight and endure a great strain. As I have said a racing boat weighs about 200lbs., and is about 60 feet long by 2 feet wide. It is generally made of cedar, and is always built without any stereotyped plans drawn to scale on paper. The artist in boat-building works from his own experience and complete knowledge of the shape, materials, and requirements. A boat-builder is like a poet, born, not made. The frail craft which will be used by Oxford to-day will have to carry 107 stones or 1,498 lbs. of solid bone and muscle. With all the strength and skill that they possess the eight Oxonian oarsmen (weighing 98st. 5lbs.) will swing in unison oars 12½ feet long, which will dip 6 inches of solid blade into the water at the very least for 30 strokes a minute during twenty minutes. Roughly speaking this will convey some idea of the strain that a boat is subjected to, especially remembering the constant moving of such a vast weight backwards and forwards. When even a mere outsider thinks about these matters he may duly appreciate the remark of Mr. Clasper, the famous boat-builder, who once declared that he always felt relieved when the great race was over.

SCHOLARSHIP AND ROWING.

A writer in "Temple Bar" has been endeavouring to solve which of the two Universities—Oxford or Cambridge—has turned out the greater number of clever men. No doubt this is a very interesting question, but it is not nearly so easy of solution as to mention the able men from both these seats of learning who have taken part in the Boat Race. Dr. Morgan, in his investigations over a certain period, found an average of Honour men among Oxford oarsmen of 13 per cent. and among Cambridge oarsmen of 25 per cent. Nor is there any reason to believe that these figures are unsual in any way. It has also been stated that whilst the average of first-class men among the University men generally is 30 per cent. amongst the cricketers it is 42 per cent., and amongst the rowing men 45 per cent. As to well-known men who have rowed for Oxford and Cambridge I need only mention Dr. Hornby and Dr. Warre, of Eton, Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Macnaghten, Justice A. L. Smith, Justice Chitty, M. Waddington, Bishop Wordsworth of St. Andrew's, Dean Merivale, Justice Denham, both Bishops Selwyn, Dean Fremantle, Dean Garnier, Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Royal Society, and several more or less prominent Members of Parliament.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, under the command of Captain A. C. B. Bromley, will sail to-day, for Portsmouth, with details, comprising 48 officers, 14 ladies, 13 children, 1,022 men, 40 women and 90 children. The subjoined is the list of officers:—

Col M R West, R A	Lieut J S Gooch, R A
Brig Surg Lieut Col G Andrew, Med Staff	Lieut Hon D Forbes Simpill, Sussforth High
Brig Surg Lieut Col F Lyons, Med Staff	Lieut R E H Dyer, I S Corps
Surg Major B W Wellings, Med Staff	Lieut G F Milne, R H A
Major and Mrs R L A Pennington, N Fus	Lieut A C Watson, I S Corps
Major K Hutchinson, Queensland D Force	Lieut J R Longley, East Surrey
Capt and Mrs P E C Sheehan and child, A P Dept	Lieut C E de L Solbe, I S Corps
Surg Capt J S Edge, Med Staff	Lieut F F Major, I S Corps
Surg Capt E Eckersley, Med Staff	Lieut A H Cooke, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs G R T Randle, R A	Lieut N A Macdonald, I S Corps
Capt R C Broome, R A	Lieut J C D Pinney, I S C
Surg Capt and Mrs A E Smithson, Med Staff	Lieut and Mrs C L Holdaye, I S Corps
Capt G L Holdeworth, 7th Hussars	Lieut W H Wardell, I S Corps
Capt F C Fielden, Seaforth High	Lieut A L C McCormick, R E
Capt & Qr Mr and Mrs C Hill and 4 children, R Dub Fus	Lieut J H Lloyd, I S Corps
Capt L W Shakespear, I S Corps	Lieut C De Sans Marez, R A
Capt and Mrs H Hann and four children, Comt Dept	Lieut A S Williams, R A
Capt S M Mason, I S Corps	Lieut B Gosselin, R A
Capt R W H Ronaldson, High L I	Lieut A W Brown, Suffolk Regt
Capt H P Uniacke, Gordon High	Lieut H J Cotter, R A
Vety Lieut and Mrs F W Sharp and child, A V Dept	Lieut C C Robertson, R A
Lieut H G Stamforth, I S Corps	Lieut Hon C H C Hanniker, Major, 3rd Rifle Brs
Lieut F C Muspratt, I S Corps	2nd Lieut R Brown Clayton, 5th Lancers
Lieut W G Thomson, Suffolk Regt	2nd Lieut A F Hitchcock, R I Fus
	Miss Watson, I N Service
	Widow of Lieut Col Lucas and child, I S Corps
	Wife of Lieut Percy, 19th Hussars
	Wife of Lieut Hildebrand, I S Corps
	Wife of Capt Annesley, East Kent
	Wife of Capt Williams, I S Corps.

ARRIVAL OF EXTRA STEAMER JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Japan, under the command of Captain V. W. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from London, which port she left on the 9th March, with drafts of different Regiments, consisting of 7 officers, 1 lady, 270 men, 3 women, and 9 children. The following are the officers:—Captain J. E. Dewar, 2nd Drag. Guards; Captain and Mrs. R. L. Payne, 1st S. L. Inf.; Lieuts. A. E. Macgregor, and J. Duncan, R. Scots Fus.; Lieut H. Gordon, 2nd A. and S. Highs; 2nd-Lieut. H. A. Koebel, Rl. Art.; and Surg.-Capt. Hamilton, A.M.S.

TRAGEDY AT COLABA BARRACKS.

MURDER OF A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

A REPORT of a gun on Sunday night, shortly after half-past eleven, caused surprise and alarm to the occupants of the barracks of the British Troops at Colaba, and Corporal Evershed and Private Wilmot, of the North Lancashire Regiment, were attracted to the north-west corner of the guard-room by the sound. They found Private Wilson of their regiment standing with a rifle in his hand, and Lance-Corporal William Bamford lying in a pool of blood outside. The corporal appeared to have been shot through the abdomen, and the rifle in the hands of Private Wilson, on being examined, was found to contain a discharged cartridge case, the barrel indicating that a rifle-ball had just passed through it. Under these circumstances Wilson was arrested by Corporal Evershed and Private Wilmot, and given over to the charge of the sergeant of the guard. The injured man was picked up insensible and in a sinking state. He was at once removed to the station hospital, where Surgeon-Colonel Galloway dressed his wound and bandaged him. The corporal succumbed to the wound and died at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a lance-corporal in the "D" Company of the North Lancashire Regiment to which Wilson belongs. There was no cause for animosity existing between the deceased and his assailent except that Private Wilson was, for misbehaviour, twice confined, at the instance of the deceased. Under these circumstances it is supposed that revenge was the motive of the crime.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased yesterday morning, at the station hospital, Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, having previously made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. Colour-Sergeant Samuel Gross, of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, D Company, said: The deceased was lance-corporal in my regiment. He was about 27 or 28 years of age. I have known him for the last twelve months. I last saw him alive and in perfect good health at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. He was of temperate habits and a very quiet and steady man. His death was reported to me at 5-30 o'clock this morning. I heard that he was shot. I identify the body just viewed by the Coroner and the jury as that of Lance-Corporal Bamford.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning at the Esplanade Police Court.

The military authorities had kept the accused under arrest from the time that Corporal Evershed and Private Wilmot found him under suspicious circumstances, until the Coroner held the inquest on the deceased's body. Superintendent Brewin repaired to the scene immediately after he received the report that a British non-commissioned officer had been shot by a private at the barracks. As soon as Mr. Brewin found that there was sufficient evidence to take the man in custody, and place him before a magistrate, he took Private Wilson under his own charge. After a careful and thorough investigation, the superintendent found that on Sunday night, at 11-55 p.m., Private William Wilson, of the first North Lancashire Regiment, while on guard, possessed himself with his rifle, and unobserved made his way towards a building, which is situ

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL *VS.* LABOUR: A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, No. 8 Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. M. Moses in the chair. Before the commencement of the regular business of the meeting the chairman, in referring to the loss sustained by the company by the death of their chairman, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, said: Gentlemen,—Owing to the untimely death of our late lamented chairman, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, it has devolved upon me to take the chair. I do so with sorrowful heart as Mr. Sassoon had been the chairman of this company since the mill was started and had conducted its affairs with such marked ability and intelligence which it is impossible to equal. Although his loss is universally felt in Bombay I venture to say no one would feel it more than this company. The loss sustained by us is simply irreparable. With these brief remarks we shall proceed with the business of the meeting. The following is a copy of the directors' report:—

The directors have to lay before the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit-and-loss account for the year ending 31st December 1893. The working of the mill has resulted in a loss of Rs. 47,963-8-2, owing to the following reasons:—(a) The sudden heavy fall in exchange with China after the closing of the mints and repeal of the Sherman Act. (b) The rate for cotton was higher by an average of Rs. 34 per candy than the previous year. (c) The stoppage of the mill owing to the riots and to the strike by the mill-hands. All these causes have contribnted to the loss above mentioned, much to the board's regret. The directors have ordered and received a fuel economiser for the boilers which is giving a good result in the saving of coal. Drawing frames and other machinery, necessary for the improvement of the out-turn, and new looms 607 in number in re-placement of the worn-out ones, are being received gradually from Manchester; and when all are put up the shed will be "up to date" in every respect. The mill buildings, machinery and contents are insured for Rs. 2,000,000, and cloth in godown, in the market for Rs. 20,000. The board have to record with much regret the death of Mr. Premjee Dayal, one of their colleagues, and the resignation of Mr. Selim Solomon, owing to his departure to England. They have invited Mr. Silas Meyer Moses to become a director, and his appointment will doubtless be confirmed by the shareholders. The members of the board who retire by rotation are Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and E. Moses; they are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company. Owing to the death of Mr. Sudanund Balcrishna, one of the auditors of the company Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee was appointed in his place. The meeting will have to elect two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors deeply regret to have to mention the untimely death of their worthy chairman, Mr. S. D. Sassoon since the adoption of the above report. He had been their chairman from the commencement of the working of the mill, and by his death the company has sustained an irreparable loss. Owing to this sad occurrence the members of the board who retire are Messrs. E. Moses and Edulji Bomanji Morris.

The chairman then proposed that the report of the directors, the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit-and-loss account for the year ending 31st December 1893, be adopted.

Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia enquired whether the reduction of wages was one of the causes of the strike of the mill-hands.

The chairman replied that it was partly the cause of the strike.

Mr. Naoroji Wadia then said that he came there to support the poor mill-hands. Necessaries of life were getting dear and the practice of reducing the wages of mill-hands was to be greatly deprecated. The mill strike was caused by a reduction in wages of the mill-hands. He considered it an utterly wrong policy to commence economy by reducing the wages of the mill-hands, a class who only received sufficient for their bare maintenance and who only receive pay for twenty-six days in a month. When large profits were made those poor people did not find their wages increased and when small profits came into play it was unreasonable that they should find their bare maintenance wages reduced. The whole thing resolved itself into a case of capital oppressing the labouring classes, and he felt bound to lodge his protest against such a reprehensible policy. It seemed to him that if the policy of economy was to be carried out it should be applied to the interests of those who could afford to bear it.

Mr. Henry Solomon rose to a point of order.

Mr. Wadia strongly resented the interference, and asked Mr. Solomon to sit down. He observed that nobody except the chairman had a right to interfere. He spoke in the interests of the poor mill-hands.

Mr. Solomon remarked that this was the shareholders' meeting and they had come there to speak on the report.

Mr. Wadia, rather losing temper, retorted that as a shareholder he had a right to express his views. Why had they called him if they were not to allow him to speak. He did not speak in his own interests but in the interests of the poor mill-hands, as there was nobody else to support them. He suggested that the managing agents in these adverse times should relinquish their handsome commission of Rs. 58,000 per annum. That concern had been, when compared with others, a lamentable failure so far as regarded the shareholders, and he questioned whether it would not be for the benefit of the managing agents as it would certainly be for the shareholders, if they would hand the management over to an agent with an unestablished reputation for managing a cotton mill with success, and who would charge a commission on profits and not on losses. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Wadia: Gentlemen, this is not a place for laughing. I don't want your cheers. I have simply come here to make a protest on behalf of the poor and not the rich. We should not make any reduction in their wages unless reducing the agents' commission. Messrs Sassoon and Company should set an example to others by not curtailing the wages of the poor.

Mr. S. E. Shelim said that it would be better if Mr. Wadia would have made his remarks at the Mill-owners' Association or elsewhere. His remarks were more suited to a public meeting in the Town Hall than a shareholders' meeting of that nature. It was very commendable to support the poor but the view, which Mr. Wadia took was, in his opinion, quite wrong, when he did not support the report. If they did not support industry how could the industry support the poor. How could the mill industry be supported if they did not look to the interests of the shareholders? This was not the time for them to discuss the question raised by Mr. Wadia. They were always willing to support the mill-hands, to whom they were inclined to be generous. They had to cope with competition in Japan and China.

Mr. Wadia remarked that he would not object to the reduction of the wages of the mill-hands if they effected a reduction in the commission paid to agents.

Mr. Shelim continued that the reduction was only temporary. They were bound to look to the interests of the shareholders.

The chairman, who had to call Mr. Wadia to order frequently as he interrupted the speakers, said that the mill-hands were allowed their former wages after a fortnight. The question was fully discussed by the Mill-owners' Association.

Mr. Wadia said that the Mill-owners' Association did not support the cause of the poor. Nobody spoke in favour of the labourers. Mr. Wadia was about to say something irrelevant when the chairman again interposed and called him to order.

The chairman then put the resolution which was carried.

Messrs. Moses and Eduljee Bamonjee Morris were re-elected directors of the company. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Silas Meyer Moses as a director in place of Mr. S. Solomon resigned, was confirmed. The appointment made by the directors of Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, as an auditor in place of Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, deceased, was also approved and confirmed. Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee were appointed auditors of the Company's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1894, and their remuneration was Rs. 150 each.

Mr. H. Solomon proposed that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the directors and the agents for their good management of the company's affairs.

Mr. Jacob Isaac David seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation, the only dissentient being Mr. Wadia. On the motion of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy it was resolved that: "This meeting records with much regret the untimely death of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, who was the chairman since the commencement of the working of the company. His intelligent co-operation in the direction of the company's affairs, and his genial disposition were much appreciated and assisted the company to tide over many difficulties."

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona! keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. -8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Honorary Secretary of the proposed Pasteur Institute of India desires it to be made known, that although the committee are now engaged in collecting funds for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India, they are not yet in a position to help persons who have unfortunately been bitten by rabid animals. This announcement is rendered necessary by the number of applications which the Secretary receives by post and telegram for assistance from persons who have been bitten, but to whom he can only send the disappointing reply that the Institute, not being established yet, nothing can be done for them.

THE second day's racing at Lahore showed good sport, which resulted in several surprises, but the harmony of the meeting was rather interfered with by a difference that arose between the bookmakers and the management, resulting in the exclusion of four or five of the former from the enclosure. It appears that all the bookmakers had on the previous day signed a round robin, declaring that they could not afford to pay the rates demanded. Two, however, of those who had signed it subsequently came to terms with the management, and the others found themselves left in the lurch, for the Secretary then refused to listen to any proposal from them.

THE Waziri who shot the jemadar of the Border Militia a short time ago, was brought in by the maliks of the tribe, and tried by a jirgha, at the beginning of last month. As the jemadar, at the time he was shot, was in Waziri country, where he had gone against orders, though under the safe conduct of one of his men, the punishment inflicted was a heavy fine, instead of a term of imprisonment, as it would otherwise have been. The chief-men of the tribe have promised to bring in the men implicated in the other murders, that have lately been committed in the Gumal and Zam Passes after the I'd festival. There is every likelihood of the promise being kept, as the principal men of the clan concerned are now in *quad* in the Dera Ismail Khan jail. Should these men be given up, there will be no necessity to send a punitive expedition against the tribe. In the meantime, the troops sent out to strengthen the garrisons at Jandola and Kajuri Kach, will stay where they are.

THE Guides, as was expected, have won the Frontier Force Polo Tournament very easily—sixteen goals and four subsidiaries to nothing. It must, of course, be said for the 1st Punjab Cavalry that they have not had the same experience in playing in tournaments as the Guides have. With regard to opportunities of practice the two regiments are about on a par. The Tournament itself, it must be confessed, has been somewhat disappointing. The entries were very meagre, and although no details of the games are yet to hand, yet judging from the telegraphed results the play seems to have been altogether one-sided.

FROM a telegram received from Mr. Porter, Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin District, it appears that his expedition against the Kaswa-Aswa tribe of Chins, who raided our village of Maingtaung, and carried off nine heads, has so far been highly successful. Mr. Porter established a fortified post at Konke, and then proceeded to Kalenaw and Somra, two of the raiding villages. These villages offered resistance, and were severely punished, no casualties occurring among the military police. The chiefs of Somra, Kalingraw, Hurnsawpaw and Yeripaw were arrested, and have been placed in custody in the Naungbin post, until such time as the fines inflicted on the raiding villages are paid up. Of the two companies of military police who were sent up, one is now being sent back; the second remains on the Chin border pending a final settlement with the tribes.

Indian Engineering learns that a leading sculptor in England has been commissioned to execute two equestrian statues for Calcutta, to Lord Lansdowne and Roberts, and it is said that the proposal is to erect them in a suitable position on the thoroughfare known as the Red Road.

MR. H. J. GOULD has resigned his appointment of Professor of Dental Surgery in the Madras Medical College from the 1st October next. He proceeds to England after the closing of the College in June and intends leaving India for good to practice in London.

A PLOT has been discovered in Korea to assassinate the King, Crown Prince, and Ministers of the Crown, together with the blowing-up by gunpowder of the shrine of the Royal Ancestors. Many arrests have been made. The Tai-won-kun is said to be the instigator of the conspiracy.

FOR several days the west end of the town of Hongkong, has been in a state of ferment, the cause being a faction fight amongst the Chinese, and matters became so serious on Monday morning that the Captain Superintendent of Police, had to draft a section of European and Indian Constables, carrying loaded arms, to the Taipingshan district to assist in keeping order and preventing bloodshed. One man got a fatal gun-shot wound and several others have been seriously injured. A proclamation has now been made investing the Police with special powers.

THE following order has been issued by the Madras Government under date the 20th instant:—"Owing to the present condition of Provincial finances, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been compelled to reduce the grants originally assigned to certain departments for 1894-95, and to postpone the introduction of useful schemes, and it has become necessary that the strictest economy should be observed. The attention of all Heads of Departments is therefore specially drawn to this matter. They are requested not to submit any proposals for additional expenditure during the ensuing official year unless there is real urgency or unless such expenditure is required to prevent positive loss to the Government."

ACCORDING to Wuchang despatches, H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, will soon be sending deputies to Shanghai for the purpose of interesting rich merchants in purchasing shares for some more spinning mills that this energetic official intends to erect in the near future. There are now in the present mills at Wuchang and Han-yang six hundred looms running extra time, and turning out over 2,000 pieces of cloth, daily, each measuring 100 Chinese feet in length. It is also mooted that as soon as the necessary funds have been collected from the friends and relatives of a certain high official, the Island of Sungming, with its raw cotton on the spot, will be utilised for an enterprise of this kind.

DR. BARNARDO has received a formal intimation from the Canadian Minister of the Interior that the Grand Jury at the Brandon Assizes have, by a presentment drawn attention to the increase of crime in the district and recommended the authorities to prevent "the further importation of boys from the slums of the large cities of the Old World," referring more particularly to the boys of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. The Minister has asked for a detailed statement from the Director of the Institution, and this has now been despatched. In it Dr. Barnardo shows that although they have placed out6,128 individuals in connection with their Canadian work, there have only been 52 convictions against them, or less than 1 per cent. of the whole number emigrated. Many of the offences were of a trivial nature. Dr. Barnardo allows that 47 have proved, from the point of view of the institution, unsatisfactory, and these have now all been brought back to England at the expense of the Homes.

THE Burmah-Chinese Frontier and Trade Convention was signed on March 2 by Lord Rosebery as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and by his Excellency Sieh Tajon, the Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The negotiations now so happily ended have lasted a long time. As we pointed out a few weeks back, they actually commenced when Lord Salisbury was at the Foreign Office. Then there was an interruption, and they were resumed in the autumn of 1892. The delegates were—for India, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley and Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E., of the India Office; for the Foreign Office, Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson; and for China, Sir Halliday Macartney, Counsellor of the Chinese Legation.

SUIT AGAINST THE MADRAS TRAMWAY COMPANY.

AT the Madras City Civil Court, on Thursday before Dewan Bahadur P. Srinivasa Row, a suit brought by Mr. T. Numberumall Chettiar, through his Vakil, Mr. M. Venoataramiah Chetty, against the Madras Tramways Company, for the recovery of Rs. 300, the amount already paid on 100 shares taken in this Company. Plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the contracts entered into between the defendants and himself were void or voidable; that they had been rightly rescinded, and that the defendants were not entitled to further sums due on these shares. Mr. F. Rowlandson appeared for the Company and objected to the plaint on the ground that it was wrong in form and bad in law. He contended that the residence of the defendants was not given nor the place where the cause of action arose. He further submitted that the amendments made by plaintiff's Vakil entirely altered the nature and character of the claim. Under the original plaint it was alleged that the contract had been rescinded by the plaintiff and a declaration was sought that such rescinding by the plaintiff was rightly made. Under the amendment it was stated that the plaintiff "informed the defendants' Company that the plaintiff's contracts to take shares were void," and a declaration was sought that "the plaintiff was entitled to sue to have the same rescinded." Lastly, Mr. Rowlandson contended that the amendment required verification. Mr. Venoataramiah Chetty replied that the amendment was merely a verbal one, and that even if the amendment altered the character of the suit, such alteration must, under the law, be inconsistent with the nature of the case as enunciated in the original plaint. In regard to the verification, in his opinion, this was not necessary. The learned Vakil then dealt with the question of jurisdiction and contended that so long as the suit among other reliefs contained one for a declaration, the plaintiff was not compelled to pay any further calls on his shares, the case was only cognisable by the City Civil Court. His Honour delivered the following judgment this morning (March 30):—

A question of jurisdiction having arisen in this suit the following preliminary issue was settled: viz., "whether the suit is cognisable by this Court," and the case was adjourned to the 28th instant for the determination of that point; but in the meanwhile the plaintiff has amended the plaint subject to objections, in other words, he has made a proposal of amendment in a certain way, and I am now called upon to decide whether this amendment can be allowed, and if not, whether the suit as it stands is cognisable by this Court. Having considered the question carefully, come to the conclusion that regard being had to the provisions of Section 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the proposed amendment is not one which can be recognised. The plaintiff's case, as I gather from the plaint, as it was when the suit was instituted, is that the plaintiff contracted to take a number of shares in the defendant company and paid a certain sum of money as a deposit for the shares taken upon the fact of certain representations which the plaintiff has since discovered to be untrue, and of certain promises which have not been performed. The plaintiff therefore rescinded the contract, and having informed the defendants of the same, now seeks to obtain a declaration from the Court. (1) That the contracts made by him with the defendants are void or viodable at the option of the plaintiff; (2) that the plaintiff rightly rescinded the said contracts, (3) that the defendant is not entitled to enforce the payment of money in respect of the shares attached to the plaintiff under the said contracts, and also (4) to recover back the sum of Rs. 300 paid by him as deposits together with interests thereon in the shape of damages. From the above it is perfectly clear that the suit is practically one for the recovery of money paid or damages sustained by a person who wrongfully rescinds a contract, and as such the matter falls within the purview of Sections 64 and 75 of the Indian Contract Act, and is properly within the cognisance of the Presidency Small Cause Court. The contentions that the suit does not lie in that Court because the plaintiff sues for certain declarations is quite untenable, for this is not a suit for a declaratory decree at all. No suit can possibly become a suit for a declaratory decree simply by reason of the plaintiff choosing to ask for some declaration or other. Suits for declaratory decrees are regulated by the express provisions of the Specific Relief Act, Section 42, and under these provisions such suits can only be instituted by persons who are entitled to any legal character, or to any right as to any property, but whose title to such character or right is denied on the other side. Now, in the present suit neither of these elements is existing. The declarations such as those which the plaintiff is seeking to obtain from the Court in this suit, namely, that a certain contract was "voidable at his option," that he was "justified in rescinding the contract" and so on, are such as should form the subject of legal opinion which he should seek to obtain from his professional adviser rather than form the basis of a regular suit in a Court of Justice. If this were otherwise anything and everything would be brought under the category of suits for declaratory decrees, and thus the strictest provisions of the law would be defeated. The suit, as I said before, is practically one for money, and the Small Cause Court, in which it should have been instituted, had power to go into all the questions which may arise in the case, namely, whether the plaintiff was right in rescinding the contract and so on, and as to the other declaration which the plaintiff sues to obtain to the effect that the defendants are not entitled to recover the amount of shares from him. I have only to observe that if the plaintiff had rescinded the contract and had done so rightly, it follows, as a matter of conrse, that the defendants cannot enforce any payment under such contract, no separate declaration to this effect being necessary. Under these circumstances, I shold that the plaintiff's case was one within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and was consequently not cognisable by the City Civil Court. But the plaintiff proposes to make certain amendments in the plaint in order to justify the institution of the suit in this Court. He proposes, firstly, to alter the words in the original plaint, viz., "the plaintiff rescinded the contract" into words "plaintiff said that contracts to take shares were void," and, secondly, the words that the Court should declare that "the plaintiff rightly rescinded the contract" into words that the "plaintiff is entitled to have the same rescinded," and lastly he adds a prayer that "such rescision may be adjudged." Thus it will be seen that by means of the proposed amendment the plaintiff is introducing into the case a fact which is essentially new, which is just the reverse of what was alleged in the original plaint and which alters the character of the suit entirely. According to my own view of the case, the suit being one brought by a person who alleges that he has rightly rescinded the contract, it is governed by the provisions of Sections 64 and 75 of the Contract Act, or if the plaintiff's contention that the suit is one for a declaratory decree is correct, then the suit would be one governed by Chapter VI of the Specfic Relief Act, whereas, according to the proposed amendment, the suit would be one for the rescision of a contract and be governed by Chapter IV of the said Act. It needs, therefore, no great stretch of argument to show that this amendment "converts the suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character" in the words of Section 53, Civil Procedure Code. For it is to be particularly remarked that suits for compensation for rightfully rescinding contracts, suits for declaratory decrees and suits for the rescision of contracts do all differ from one another in most essential particulars, the form of plaint, the line of defence and the issues to be determined being quite different in all those cases. Section 53 of the Civil Procedure Code precludes the amendments of this nature, and I must decline to allow plaintiff to amend his plaint as prayed, ... Here, I have to observe that having refused to allow the plaint to be amended as proposed, and having held that the plaint as it originally stood, discloses a cause of action which is not within the jurisdiction of this Court, I should have adopted the usual cause of returning the plaint to the plaintiff for presentation to the Small Cause Court, under Section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure. But in his attempt to amend the plaint the plaintiff has so far contradicted the main facts upon which the original plaint was based, that the Small Cause Court would naturally refuse to exercise jurisdiction in this case, and I have therefore no alternative but to dismiss the suit on the grounds above recorded with costs and attorney's fees.

CLOISTER, last year's winner, even with his crushing impost, was considered a certainty for the Grand National. As a sporting correspondent, writing by the last mail, puts it, his presence paralysed the betting. But Cloister, as Reuter informed us a day or two ago, had to be scratched, and with his removal the issue of the race must have become very open. Why Not? though he started second favourite and finished third in last year's chase, did not appear in the quoted betting, three weeks ago, and it may be taken that his chances were lightly esteemed. In fact, neither of the placed horses originally found favour with the backers, though it is impossible to say to what extent their position was altered by the disappearance of Cloister.

A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION INTO CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following translation from the Russian:—

On the 30th of June last year a scientific expedition, commanded by Staff Captain Roborovski, started for Luekchan in the Chinese Province Hansu si Chian The party, consisting of Lieutenant Korloff, an interpreter, a guide, and nine or ten attendants, and was accompanied by 15 horses, 28 loaded and ten spare camels.

Starting from the Isoyk Kul lake the expedition moved along the valley of the Tekes river (one of the sources of the Ili) and penetrated into the region of the Great and Little Juldus Valley formed by rivers which run in the Tian-shan mountains. Then moving in a south easterly direction, it made for Lukchan for the purpose of examining a remarkable basin which lies about 1,000 feet below the sea level.

According to the programme, both officers accompanying the expedition carried out independent explorations in a lateral direction to the general route followed.

Up to date news has been received from Captain Roborovski as well as from his Assistant Lieutenant Korloff, in which they give some information as to the result of their explorations.

The greater portion of the territory over which they have passed lies away from the usual trade routes, and belongs to the almost unexplored and unknown portions of the Russian Chinese frontier.

Roborovski in his letter, sent immediately on his arrival in Lukchan, states that the expeditiou met with considerable difficulty in trying to reach the above place by the assigned route via Great Juldus.

At first it was a pleasant and pretty excursion, passing through luxurious mountain country, the party kept along the right bank of the Tekes, and intended moving across the mountain range; but the deep and rapid southern tributaries of that river blocked their path and they were obliged to cross over to the left bank below the junction of the river Musart. Having proceeded for a distance of 60 miles they recrossed to the right bank, and then moved across the gently sloping and wooded table land of Kapsalat, where they found a large quantity of apricot trees already bearing ripe fruit. Having crossed the branches of the so called Mookherdy range and the Sari-tor at a height of about 12,000 feet, the expedition arrived by an almost level road at the sources of the Khaidu-gol river.

Looking down from the summit of the pass, they could see a long valley stretching far away to the east between snowy ranges running parallel to the north and south of it. This was the Great Juldus valley. In front of them lay mountains separating the Great from the Little Juldus. These were no longer wooded, but covered with excellent pasture land; not unlike Alpine meadows. The valley gradually widens towards the east, and at the junction of the Baga Juldus Gol river it attains a width of about 33 miles.

From the southern range numerous tributaries with an abundant supply of water flow into the Khaidu-gol, and turn it into a considerable river, the water volume of the latter is yet further increased by means of a large number of springs and marshes which cover a considerable portion of that country. These have been formed by numerous under-ground currents rising from the snows on both northern and southern ranges. The Little Juldus valley runs north-east, and is much narrower than the Great Juldus, which is intersected by heights connecting the northern with the southern range. Once upon a time they enclosed an ancient lake from the east, but the Khaidu-gol has now cut its way through these heights and runs in a deep and steep bed 5,500 feet lower than formerly.

It was at first quite impossible to procure a guide in the Great Juldus, everybody directed the expedition *via* the little valley, and declared that the marshes in summer were quite impassable; that camels could not move up and down the steep slopes, and finally that nobody knew the road.

Luckily Roborovski had heard that an old acquaintance of Colonel Prejevalsky had come to settle in the neighbourhood of where the expedition was encamped. At the invitation of the inhabitants he had taken charge of the district in place of their Khan who was under age, and consequently was a man of considerable influence.

The meeting with him was most cordial. He made many enquiries about the late Colonel; and even went so far as to embrace and kiss some of the Cossacks, which greatly raised them in the estimation of the onlooking natives. With his aid guides were obtained both for Roborovski and Korloff, who was to make a detour to the south striking for the northern Kashgar route.

Roborovski went by a route called Dolan Doban, i.e 70 passes, and having proceeded about 33 miles entered the mountains in which lies the deep bed of the Khandu-gol. The precipitous banks of this river rise to a height of about 5 to 6,000 feets and the slopes are covered with willow and birch trees. All northern tributaries have similar precipitous beds, so that the expedition had to make several severe descents and ascents. The country is extremely rugged and uneven; in rear of the Khandu-gol lies a flat and smooth ridge partially covered with snow, in one place a glacier has formed which extends almost perpendicularly down to the river.

About 99 miles from the point at which the expedition entered this mountainous country, the northern range gets lower and at the same time recedes towards the north-east. The southern range continues in the same direction almost due east, but its slopes towards the river become less and less steep. Immediately in rear of the Isugan-su river, which rises on the northern range, stand the ruins of an ancient stone wall, stretching straight across the valley for a distance of about six miles.

From this point the valley begins to widen considerably, and falls at a considerable slope towards the east. The river keeps close to the southern range. The inhabitants are poor, and gain their livelihood by agriculture. This locality is called Chuborogin, and part of the valley lies lower than the Khaidu-gol. The lake contains water only at a place called Bagrashkul.

Here Korloff, coming *via* Kurla, rejoined the expedition, which then proceeded along the river Alga. On entering the mountains north of Karashar, Korloff went of again to explore the sources of the Alga, the remainder following the course of the river decended towards Toksum.

The banks of this river are very precipitous, and the mountains on either side rise to a considerable height. On issuing from the hills, about 40 miles from Toksun, the Alga rapidly decreases, its water is carried off by underground channels into the fields of Toksun. Roborovski on arrival at that place equipped an expedition, which was to go to Kisilsangir, south of Bagrashkul towards Tarin. He sent the rest of the party straight into Lukchan, but he himself skirted the valley along the northern slopes of the Chol-tag. His aneroid showed a pressure of 850 milimetres, and not taking into consideration the possibility of a high pressure, the locality in which he found himself lay 800 feet below the sea-level.

A meteorological station is being constructed near Lukchan, and the result attained so far is a survey of the country as far as Lukchan, the fixing of eight astronomical and 4 magnetic points, meteorological observations taken all the time, a large collection of birds, beetles and butterflies, and some 3,000 botanical specimens. All the members of the expedition continue in excellent health and the animals are perfectly fit.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have decided very sensibly to amalgamate the laboratories at Somerset House and the London Custom-house, and have chosen the moment of the retirement of Dr. Bell, principal of the former, to bring about this desirable change. It is said to be doubtful whether there will be any present saving, owing to "vested interests," as well as to the high salary to be paid to the new principal, Dr. Thorpe, late professor of chemistry at South Kensington. Dr. Bell had £1,000 a year. His successor is to have £1,500, which is a considerable increase on the £800 he had at the Royal College of Science. And, in addition to this increased expense, several of the assistants in the laboratories are to receive additions to their salaries of sums varying from £50 to £150 for loss of prospects. The last-named amount is to be given to Mr. Bannister, the deputy principal at Somerset House, who has been in the service for thirty-seven years, and who had every reason to expect that he would succeed Dr. Bell. Dr. Bell was one of the favoured individuals exempted a couple of years ago from the action of the order in Council governing retirement at the age of sixty-five. He has spent forty-eight years in the department, and retires on a pension of just under £700.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releaves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT MIRAJ.

A MIRAJ correspondent writes:—The following is a short account of a grand chess tournament held here during the last week, under the auspices of the Maharastra Budhibalotejak Mandali, and, as I am sure, many of your readers must be taking great interest in this most interesting of all indoor games, I may be allowed to claim your indulgence in placing before them through your valuable paper what I am disposed to call a novel feature in the history of all the influences that have been working under the British Raj—to bring the minds of men together, to make them think and work for a common cause, and thus to increase the general harmony of the nation. His Highness the Chief of Miraj is the president, and Bapusaheb Limaye, First Class Sub-Judge of Karwar, who is the originator of the movement, is the vice-president. Players and sympathizers from all parts of the presidency were invited. Excellent arrangements were made to receive them in the big *wada* kindly lent by Shriment Bapusaheb Chief of Kurundwad (Jr.) for the occasion; while the town hall, a pretty nice building of the modern fashion, which was placed at the disposal of the Mandali by the State authorities, made an excellent battle-field for twenty-five players that attended.

The tournament opened on the 23rd instant, with great ceremony, and with a short speech from the vice-president, explaining the rules and conditions of chess-playing for the guidance of the players as well as the umpires. The play then commenced and continued for three whole days, during which time considerable interest was evinced both by his Highness and the people assembled. Each player tried to excel his antagonist, and the spectator, wrapped up in the enjoyment of this silent war, really had a very excellent time of it. On the fourth day came off the grand prize-distribution ceremony, which was quite in keeping with the splendid arrangements of the three previous days. All the respectable and wealthy gentlemen of the town were invited to attend, at nine in the morning, and when everything was ready, the president, his Highness, entered the hall, exactly at 9-30, amid the greeting of tunes, specially composed for the occasion and expressive of the great object of the day. The proceedings were opened with another speech by Mr. Limaye, the vice-president, in which he shortly gave the history of chess-playing in India and the countries of Europe. He said that it was solely an Indian game, and that its great charm induced the Arabs to take it to their own country, from whence again it was introduced into one European country after another, until, at the present day, there was not a town in Europe, which did not contain some chess club or another. He next dwelt on the immense advantages, both social and moral as well as intellectual, that are likely to accrue from tournaments like the one held here and thanking, on behalf of the mandali, all that had taken part or in any way assisted in the performance this year, hoped that he would receive the same support in future. His Highness then awarded the prizes—gold rings—to the first four competitors amid the loud applause of the assembly, and *pan supari* and *atar* being served, the proceedings terminated. The next day the players and the members of the mandali, were entertained at a public dinner given by his Highness and at a *pan supari* given by the local Mitra Samaj. Having resolved that the next tournament should be held here during the coming Christmas, and that there should be two prizes for chess-playing according to the European method and three according to the Indian method, the mandali dispersed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

THE Lincolnshire Handicap of 10 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each, 10ft. unless declared, for three-year-olds and upwards; winners of any handicap after February 1st, at noon, 5lbs.; of two or one value 200 sovs. 7lbs.; of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes: entrance 5 sovs, the only forfeit if declared. The Straight Mile. (69 subs, 30 of whom declared.) Closed January 2nd.

Baron de Rothschild's br c Le Nincham, by Tristan—La Noce, 4 years, 8st 7lbs, T Loates 1
Mr Daniel Cooper's ch h Juvenal, by Springfield—Satire, 5 years, 7st 7lbs, G Brown 2
Sir J Blundell Maple's b h Macready, by Thurio—Adela, 5 years, 6st. 13lbs. W Bradford 3

(Winner trained by A Hayloe, Palace House, Newmarket.)

BETTING: 5 to 1 against Le Nicham. Won by three parts of a length. Nineteen ran.

BROCKLESBY STAKES.

The Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each 5 ft., for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 12lbs., fillies and geldings, 8st. 9lbs.; the nominator of the winner and owner of the second each to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs. About 5 furlongs. 105 subs. Closed 12th September 1893.

Mr R Botterill's c f Ella Tweed, by Salisbury—Galop. A White 1
Mr R C Vyner's ch f Fabia, by Crowberry—Fabiola, F B Black 2
Mr W R Lobaudy's b f La Turbie, by Kilwarlin—Antibes. R W Colling 3

(Winner trained by W. E. Elsey, Horncastle.)

Betting: 10 to 1 against Ella Tweed. Won by a head; seventeen ran.—*Asian.*

THE KILLING OF LOBENGULA'S INDUNAS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper lately published contains a copy of the correspondence which passed between the Colonial Office and Sir Henry Loch regarding the killing of two of Lobengula's indunas and two native postrunners at Tati. Lord Ripon, in a final letter to Sir Henry, says:—

"As regards the case of the indunas, their death appears to have been the result of a series of deplorable misunderstandings. It is deeply to be regretted that on their arrival at Tati Mr. Dawson, the trader, who accompanied them, did not immediately inform either Colonel Goold-Adams or Mr. Selous (by the latter of whom he was taken aside and questioned) of the nature of the mission of the indunas, and also that upon being questioned the indunas themselves should have refrained from giving any intelligent indication of their position as envoys. As I gather that Colonel Goold-Adams had not been made aware that a letter to Lobengula had been written which caused the envoys from him to appear on the road by which he (Colonel Adams) was advancing there seems to me to have been nothing in the circumstances which should have led that officer to anticipate the arrival of natives bearing a message from Lobengula to the High Commissioner. This being so, military considerations clearly justified him in ordering their detention pending further inquiry, which inquiry was for the moment necessarily postponed owing to the temporary absence of Mr. Dawson.

"As to the personal interview which he had with the indunas, Colonel Adams appears to have taken great pains to direct the interpreter to impress on them that they had nothing to fear so long as they made no attempt to escape. Whether their subsequent endeavour to escape was the result of apprehension for their personal safety, or whether one or more of them had conceived the idea of returning to warn their chief of the advance of a white force cannot now be ascertained. As regards the post-runners, the military necessities of his position justified Colonel Adams in ordering their detention, and these men appear to have directly drawn their fate upon themselves by attempting to escape after due warning of the consequences. Neither in that case nor in the case of the indunas can blame be attached to the troopers. Apart from any question of self-defence they would have been wanting in their duty had they failed to carry out the express orders given to them to prevent the escape of the men entrusted to their care.

"While, therefore, deeply lamenting these occurrences, I concur in the conclusions at which you and Major Sawyer had arrived, and I have to request that you will thank him for the trouble he has taken in the matter."

MARSHAL CAMPOS has arranged a satisfactory treaty with the Sultan of Morocco. The Sultan agrees to pay an indemnity to Spain of £800,000, to punish the persons responsible for the Melilla raids, to establish a neutral zone, to increase the Moorish garrison on the coast, and to admit Spanish consular agents at Fez and Morocco city. The Spanish Government states that guarantees for the payment of the indemnity have been obtained in a form equally honourable for Spain and the Sultan.

Le Mémorial Diplomatique (32e ANNEE)—L'Administration du *Memorial Diplomatique* (28, rue Caumartin, Paris), adressera gratuitement le journal pendant un mois à toute personne qui en fera la demande en y joignant une somme de CINQUANTE CENTIMES POUR FRAIS DE POSTE. *Le Mémorial Diplomatique*, qui entre dans sa 32e année, prend une extension nouvelle. Il s'est assuré la collaboration d'écrivains en renom qui donnent à sa rédaction une valeur exceptionnelle. *Le Mémorial Diplomatique* est l'annuaire de la diplomatie universelle. Il publie les documents officiels des chancelleries du monde entier et des correspondants spéciaux le renseignent sur la vie politique, commerciale et financière à l'étranger. *Le Mémorial Diplomatique* est donc le véritable organe destiné au grand public international.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Moissan, the French chemist, has succeeded in making calcium and carbon combine into a carbide of calcium in his new electric furnace. This carbide is black and insoluble, with a density of 2.22. It combines easily with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and decomposes in contact with water, yielding pure acetylene, which is otherwise difficult to prepare. M. Moissan thinks that all the alkaline metals of the earth combine with carbon at very high temperatures. Hence, perhaps, it has happened in past eras, when the earth was a sun, that vast quantities of carbides of these metals were formed, which decomposed when the earth cooled down, and water formed on it, thus producing our stores of petroleum.

The abysses or "avens," that is to say, vertical caves or pits formed in the calcareous rocks of the Cevennes by running water, have been artificially reproduced by M. Stanislaus Meunier, who takes a piece of the rock and splits it, and then allows acidulated water to fall on it. In a few days cylindrical holes are worn by the water at different points of the crack.

Touching the subject of carbon, we may refer to the interesting article by Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S., on the significance of this element in the universe, which appears in the current "Fortnightly." Dr. G. Johnstone Stoney, F.R.S., nearly theirty years ago, maintained that the luminous clouds of the sun's photosphere are composed of carbon at a boiling temperature. Sir Robert Ball has traced some of the consequences of this conclusion, assuming it to be true. We may observe that carbon is now believed to exist in a boiling state in the voltaic are, which has a temperature comparable to that of the sun.

M. Trouve, the French electrician, has invented a new fishing net for use with the submerged electric lamps, which are now employed to attract fish. It is intended to avoid frightening the fish or destroying their eggs. The lamps, or other bait, are fixed in a particular place, and attract the fish there. The net is lying on the bottom all the time farther out in the water, and when the fish are gathered together it is made to rise and fence them in. This is done by making the upper edge of it of india-rubber tubing, which is inflated by an air pump from the shore or the boat. The lower edge is held on the bottom by sinkers.

A new glass, which has the desirable property of withstanding sudden changes of temperature, has been brought out by two German chemists, Herren Winkelmann and Schott, of Iena. Utensils and vessels of the laboratory made of it can be exposed with freedom to the flame of a Bunsen burner; hence much time and also gas is saved in chemical operations by using it. The new glass will probably be serviceable in domestic life.

The white or luminous patches of cloud seen during the display of the aurora on February 28th were examined by the spectroscope at the Astrophysical Laboratory, South Kensington, and found to give the characteristic "citron line" which is near the wave length 557. This citron line was also seen in nearly every part of the sky during the display, even where there were no visible signs of haze or cloud. The origin of this citron line in the spectrum of the auroral light is a great mystery of science.

M. Angot, a French photographer, has devised a method of photographing clouds which gives beautiful results, conveying the poetry of the skies. The blue of the sky, as a rule, acts as strongly on the sensitive plate as the white of clouds, and hence a resort to artifice is necessary to obtain clear pictures. When the sun is hid by the clouds they come out very well in the photograph, but with this plan great care in developing is required. A dilute pyro developer and a few drops of bromide of potassium solution should be employed, and the development effected slowly. This method is, however, faulty in the case of cirrus clouds, which are composed of snow crystals, and the most interesting in a picture. Cirrus clouds come out very well in photographs taken on the top of a high mountain, but Professor Riggenbach succeeded in taking them from low levels by warding off most of the blue light of the sky, which is polarised with a Nicol prism, or black glass inclined at an angle of 55 degrees in front of the lens of the camera. Angot's method, however, is more convenient, and consists in placing a screen of coloured glass transmitting only the yellow and green, and stopping the blue and violetrays, in front of the camera. Orthochromatic or isochromatic plates must be used, because they are very sensitive to the yellow and green rays from clouds. The best plates thus far are Lumiere's orthochromatic, and Edward's isochromatic and the best screen is formed of two parallel panes of glass 5 or 7 millimetres apart, and the space between filled with an almost saturated solution of bichromate of potash to which a few drops of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid have been added.

According to the researches of Professor Baldwin, the well-known American psychologist, right-handedness in a child is due to differences in the two halves of the brain, occuring at an early stage of life, and fostered by an inherited tendency that way. For the same reason speech and right-handedness are associated, expressive movements of the right hand preceding articulation in most children. If it be true that early man gesticulated and howled before he spoke, the child is merely recapitulating the development of the race in working its right arm and muttering before it learns to articulate what the mother teaches it.

The ninth annual report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology contains an exhaustive paper, by Mr John Murdoch, on the ethnological results of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, and another by Captain J. G. Bourke, on the medicine-men or "shamans" of the Apache Indians. These medicine-men, he says, are priests of an early cult known in various parts of the world as Shamanism. Hoddentin, the pollen of the tule, is believed by the Apaches to possess mystic properties, and bags of it are worn as charms. The practice is similar to that of the Zuni Indians, who use sacred corn meal or 'kunque' instead of it. The "izzekioth," or magic cord of the Apaches, is also compared by Captain Bourke to the guipus of the Peruvians and the wampum of other North American Indians, and he discovers analogies to these among many other peoples. In fact he does not hesitate to find them in the rosaries and beltcords of the Roman Catholic Church. It is admitted that the early Christian Church, adopted and modified a number of pagan customs, but who would have suspected any affinity between the rosary and the wampum belt?

The Abbe L. Michel has established a private telephone, using the ground for wires. His idea was that the surface soil and the deep soil are separated by a layer of greater resistance, which acts as an insulator, and might therefore be taken as the going and returning wires of the circuit. The telephones were connected to the surface by a metal plate and the subsoil by a deep well at each station, and with a battery of five accumulators he found he could speak very well a distance of 120 yards or more, with buildings and a public street between the stations.

India rubber finger stalls of thin material are now used by many photographers on the Continent and at home to protect the fingers from the injurious action of chemicals, especially metol, cyanide of potassium, and bichromate of potash.

Colonel E. H. Cooper has calculated that on the 21st of March an astronomer on the planet Venus (supposing him to exist) would be able to see the planet Mercury cross the disc of the sun by day, and on the 10th of November next he will be able to see the earth do the same thing. On the 21st of March, too, an astronomer on Saturn was to be able to see Venus and Mercury cross the disc of the sun together.

An interesting paper by M. Chedeville, on the utilisation of small waterfalls for generating electricity and supplying light, heat, or motive power, has appeared in "La Lumiere Electrique." One way to utilise a fall is to make it work the dynamo only when the current is required. Another way is to make it charge accumulators when the current is not required. The second of these plans is preferable, as the accumulators become reservoirs of electricity, but they are expensive, and M. Chedeville proposes to put some of the water itself into a reservoir for use at need. With high tension alternating currents from a dynamo driven by means of the dam, the former can be distributed by comparatively small wires to a distance. This method is also followed at Niagara.

A company formed last year has (says *Engineering*) contracted with the Jura-Simplon Railway Company about the construction of a tunnel through the Simplon. There are two projects. The one of these, by M. Lommel, comprises a double line through the tunnel; the borings will be undertaken at a height of 2,200 ft. above the level of the sea. The tunnel will be 11¼ miles in length, and the costs are calculated at about £4,300,000. According to the second plan, the tunnel would be cut through at a somewhat lower level, and there would be only one line of rails. This reduces the cost to about half of the amount mentioned above, and the tunnel, it is expected, can be completed in 5½ years. Both plans suffer from the drawback that there will be a rapid fall on the Italian side, about 1 in 42. It has been proposed to construct a shaft of some 1,800ft. depth in the interior of the mountain, whereby better conditions would be obtained, as regards temperature. This latter is an important point, as it is expected that the temperature in the interior of the mountain will be as much as 95 deg. Fahr.

NOTICES.

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Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly —*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

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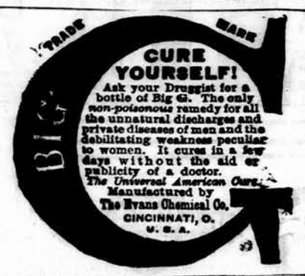
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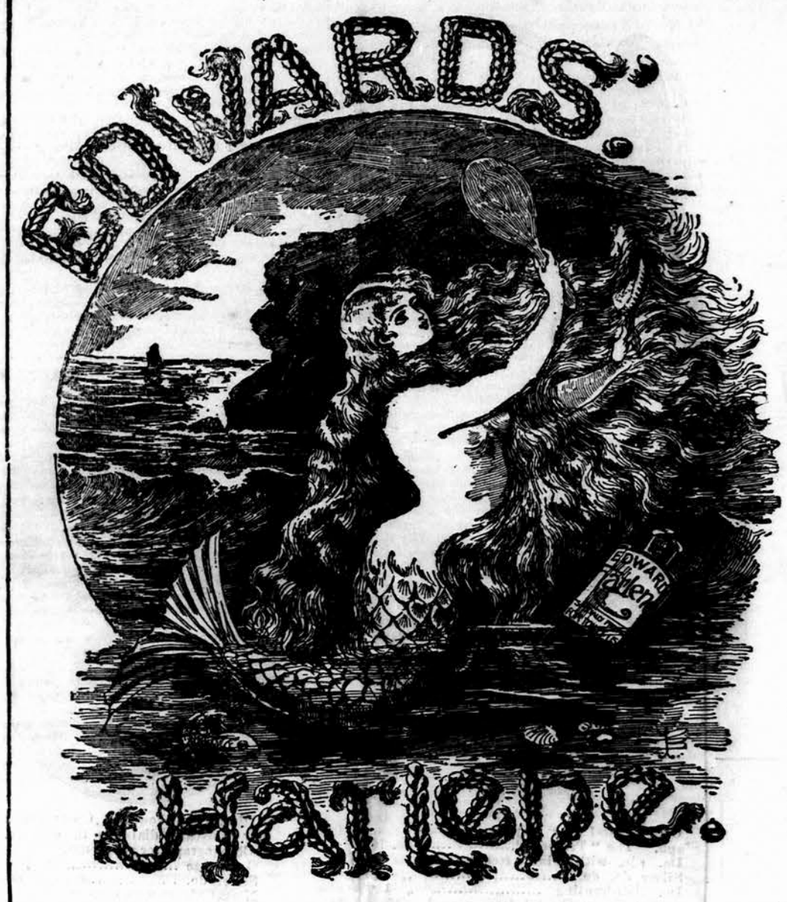

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Margarine Mixture.
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MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
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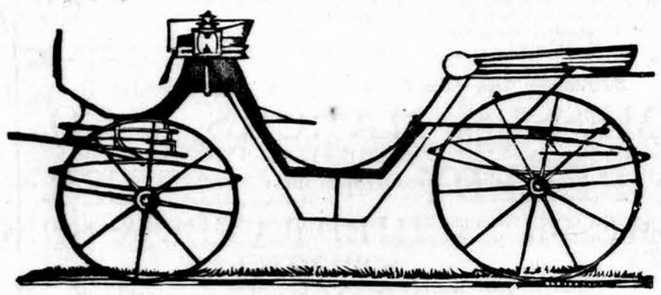

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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

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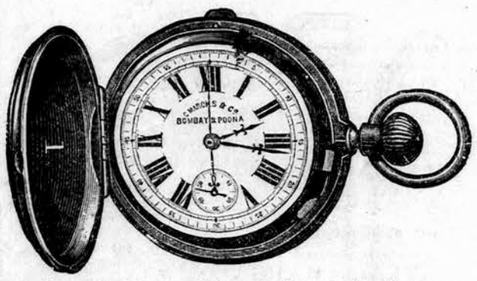
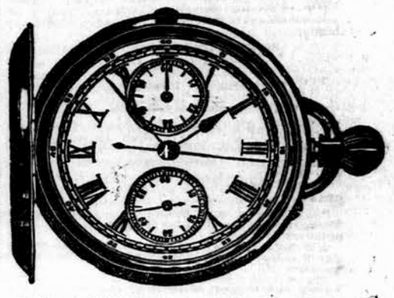


Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

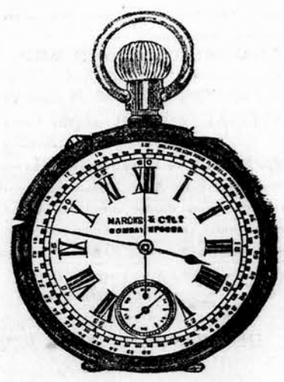


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

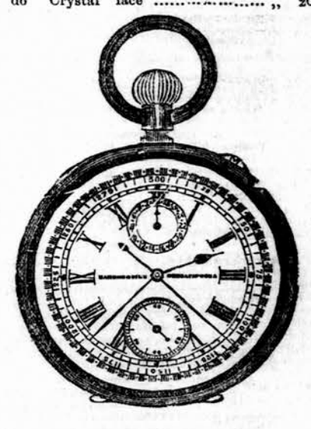
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality..... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 250
Ditto do Crystal face ..... „ 200

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 350



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder ..... Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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SOAP MAKERS

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To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

USE NO OTHER!

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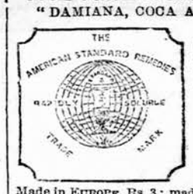

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Made in EUROPE, Rs. 3; made in AMERICA, Rs. 3½ per phial.

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Is made from a standard prescription used for years by the highest medical men in their practice. The pill acts gently yet effectually upon the Bowels Liver and Stomach; relieves habitual Constipation and drives away Fevers, Colds and Headaches. Cures indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, &c., and gives freshness and clear skin to the Complexion.

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